

The Leading Motor House
of Asia:
**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,**
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle



The World's Best Cycles and
Motor Cars
can be obtained from
**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,**
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 146

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1914.

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

**INSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY,
MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES.
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.**

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES in 13 days.
BOMBAY TO LONDON via MAR-
SEILLES by sea in 14 days.
BOMBAY TO LONDON by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY TO LONDON by sea in 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon
when the journey will occupy one additional
day.

of Sailing.	Steamers.	To.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th June	China	8000	Malaya	12500
7th "	Arabia	8000	Malaya	12500
11th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
12th "	Arabia	8000	Malaya	12500
15th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
16th "	Arabia	8000	Malaya	12500
19th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
20th "	Arabia	8000	Malaya	12500
23rd "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
24th "	Arabia	8000	Malaya	12500
27th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
28th "	Arabia	8000	Malaya	12500
31st "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
1st July	Arabia	8000	Malaya	12500
4th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
5th "	Arabia	8000	Malaya	12500
8th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
9th "	Arabia	8000	Malaya	12500
12th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
13th "	Arabia	8000	Malaya	12500
16th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
17th "	Arabia	8000	Malaya	12500
20th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
21st "	Arabia	8000	Malaya	12500
24th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
25th "	Arabia	8000	Malaya	12500
28th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
29th "	Arabia	8000	Malaya	12500
31st "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
3rd July	Arabia	8000	Malaya	12500
6th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
7th "	Arabia	8000	Malaya	12500
10th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
11th "	Arabia	8000	Malaya	12500
14th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
15th "	Arabia	8000	Malaya	12500
18th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
19th "	Arabia	8000	Malaya	12500
22nd "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
23rd "	Arabia	8000	Malaya	12500
26th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
27th "	Arabia	8000	Malaya	12500
30th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
1st Aug.	Arabia	8000	Malaya	12500

*This vessel will call at Brindisi
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL
STEAMERS.
Every Cabin has an Electric Fan
FREE OF CHARGE.
Movable Electric Reading Lamps are
FITTED TO EACH BERTH.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connect-
ing Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave CAIRO BUNDER on the
day of sailing. All passengers must attend
at the place at 1 p.m. for medical in-
spection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board
the Mail Steamer.
HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
27th Febr.	Marmora	10500	....	....
6th March	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	....	....
13th "	Salsette	8000	Malacca	10500
20th "	Salsette	11000	....	....
27th "	Salsette	8000	Moldavia	16000
3rd April	China	8000	....	....
10th "	Arabia	8000	Medina	12500
17th "	Salsette	11000	....	....
24th "	Salsette	8000	Moldavia	10000
31st "	India	8000	....	....
7th May	Caledonia	8000	Morea	11000
14th "	Salsette	11400	....	....

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE"
Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to:
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE,
Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 332

THE CARLTON HOTEL—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest outside. Every modern convenience and comfort. Suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 418

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Blüthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN leaving Bombay may advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot to Box No. 680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2956

WANTED CANVASSERS on handsome Commission for bringing in all kind of Engraving and Rubber Stamps work. Apply to Box No. 531 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2602

WANTED A qualified MISTRESS for Kindergarten Girls' High School, Hyderabad. A lady Graduate will be given preference. Apply stating previous experience, University degree, pay &c., to THE MANAGER. 2985

MANCHESTER PIECE GOODS—Wanted Senior Assistant capable of taking charge of this department in a Calcutta Merchant's office. Must have had Home experience. Apply to Box No. 686, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2984

WANTED TO BUY or get on lease for a Cotton Press Factory land admeasuring about ten thousand sq. yards, near the Dock either at Mazagon or War Bund. Apply to Messrs. HAJEEBHAY LALLJEE & Co., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2891

WANTED, for the Public Works Department of a Native State, a well qualified and experienced **EUROPEAN ENGINEER**. Salary Rs. 700 with free house and 100 Motor allowance. Apply to Box No. 661, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2896

WANTED A LADY TUTOR for 4 or 5 hours daily to instruct two Parsee boys in the IV and III Stds. Must be Certificated and good Disciplinarian. Second Language French. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 685, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2982

WANTED one second-hand **MOTOR CAR**, 15 to 20 H.P., in good condition, chain drive preferred. State price and full specification. Body optional. Apply Principal of Victoria College of Science, Nagpur, C. P.

C. BIDEN,
Superintendent,
Office of Director of Public Instruction,
2601 Central Provinces, Nagpur.

FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON.—Wanted immediately for the Walter Zenana Hospital, Udaipur, Rajputana, a fully qualified, experienced **FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON** on Rs. 60 per mensem, with free quarters. Must have experience in giving chloroform. Hindu preferred.
Apply with copies of testimonials to THE RESIDENCY SURGEON, Mewar, Udaipur, Rajputana. 2044

WANTED a competent Fitter and Latherman, with experience in armature winding and a good knowledge of electrical work for the Power Houses at Pusa, (Bihar), on Rs. 75-5-100 per month, with free quarters. Preference will be given to one who has, as an additional qualification, held charge of an electrical power station.
The selected candidate will be on probation for one year.
Applications, with copies of testimonials, should reach the undersigned not later than the 30th June, 1914.

WYNNE SAYER,
Assistant to the Agri. Adviser
to the Government of India.
Pusa P. O. (Bihar),
Dated 9th June, 1914. 2054

WANTED immediately the services of a **BANDMASTER and BANDSMEN** for H. H. Maharaja Jam Sahab's band. The applicants should send in their applications with testimonials stating the pay they would accept if selected. Only Undersigned those having practical experience need apply direct to the
OHHELSHANKER J. DAVE,
Commandant,
Nawanagar State Infantry,
693 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2967

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious **FLAT** of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 693 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2967

WANTED.

WANTED—2 COUPLE young foxhounds bitches entered or unentered. Full particulars to CAPT. BROOKE, 43rd Light Infantry, Ahmednagar. 2506

WANTED—Girl or Young Woman as Mother's Help. Must have had experience in looking after children. Good wages and home offered. Apply "S." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2504

WANTED a smart reliable man as ABDAR in 13th Lancers Mess. Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, 13th Lancers Risalpur, N. W. F. P. Good pay will be given to a capable man. 2045

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 898

WANTED—A LADY TUTOR to give lessons in English and general knowledge three times a week to a young Hindu lady staying near Virar. Apply stating terms and qualification to "X" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2936

WANTED—A Graduate and Matriculated TEACHERS for the Coronation High School, Mangrol. Apply sharp stating terms and Second Language to the undersigned.
M. S. MEHTA,
Educational Inspector, Mangrol, 2938 Kathiawar.

WANTED a B. Sc. on Rs. 70 p.m. in the Victoria High School, Barwani; applications with copies of testimonials, must reach the Undersigned, on or before the 30th June, 1914.
INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS,
Barwani, C.I. 2181

WANTED an ENGINEER to work an ice factory. None should apply who has not previous experience of ice-making. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to Undersigned stating terms.
MOTI LAL, RAI BAHADUR,
Financial Member, State Council,
Tonk, (Rajputana). 2180

WANTED the services of a duly qualified **CIVIL ENGINEER** for the Municipality of Ahmedabad, salary Rs. 175 rising to Rs. 250 p.m. by an annual increment of Rs. 25.
Applicants should state their age, present status with pay, past services and experience and degree held by them if any. The applications should reach the Undersigned on or before the 20th July 1914, accompanied by copies of testimonials. The post carries the advantage of Pension Fund under the rules of this Municipality. The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for one year.
(Sd.) K. V. AMIN,
Ag. Chief-Officer,
Ahmedabad-Municipality.
Municipal-Office,
Ahmedabad, 18th June, 1914. 2965

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE MOTOR CAR two-seated Rs. 1,500. No offers or wanted in exchange. Motor Cycle with side car and cash. Apply to Box No. 684, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2982

FOR SALE Solid Teakwood Doors—y fixtures suitable for shop or office. No reasonable offer refused. Apply
W. H. THORNS, & CO.,
Hornby Road,
Bombay. 2931

FOR SALE—MACKINNON'S ESTATES
Mussorie, owing to death of Partner.

These comprise all properties belonging to the Firm of Mackinnon and Co., Brewers, Mussorie, namely:—
The Old Brewery, Mussorie, a going concern.
"The Park"—Forest lands over 2,000 acres. Several large houses (fitted with Electric Light and Water installation).
An unlimited number of fine building sites situated amid picturesque surroundings.
A cart road leads to the Brewery and "Lyndale" from the foot of the hills—10 miles of which being the private property of the Firm.
"Lyndale", one of the estates, is admirably suited for a Circuit House.
A Grand opportunity for capitalists.
The estates, houses, etc., can be sold separately, but preference would be given to any one wishing to negotiate for the purchase of the entire property.
Price Rupees 12,00,000 (twelve lakhs).
Offers consider.
For further particulars apply to V. A. MACKINNON, Esq., "The Old Brewery," Mussorie, W. P. 2055

TO BE LET.

BOARD-RESIDENCE available for 2 gentlemen with private family at Colaba. Large bedrooms, English baths, E. L. F. Apply Box No. 530, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2951

BOARD-RESIDENCE available for Married Couple in large Bungalow at Colaba. Sole use of suite of rooms. English Baths, E. L. & F. Apply to Box No. 529, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2900

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious **FLAT** of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 693 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2967

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are being invited by the Commissioner of Customs and Opium and Akbari, for the supply of clothing for the Excise Department for a period of six years from the 1st August 1914.
Full particulars can be obtained at the office of the Assistant Collector of Excise, Town Custom House, Bombay.
Tenders must reach the Commissioner at the Custom House by twelve o'clock noon, on Saturday, the 11th July, 1914.
(Sd.) H. O. QUINN,
Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Akbari.
Bombay, 13th June, 1914. 2924

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

UNSERVICEABLE RAILS FOR SALE.

THE undermentioned unserviceable rails are available for sale. Freight to destination must be paid by purchasers and condemned Railway material rates for full carrying capacity of trucks.
Rails flat footed 41 lb. in lengths of 24 ft. 100 at As. 12 ft.
Rails flat footed 68 lb. in lengths of 24 ft. 120 at As. 12 ft.
Rails flat footed 68 lb. in lengths of 18 ft. 90 at As. 12 ft.
Rails flat footed 68 lb. in lengths of 21 ft. 80 at As. 12 ft.
Rails flat footed 68 lb. in lengths of 12 to 16 ft. 140 at As. 12 ft.
Rails flat footed 68 lb. in lengths of 12 to 18 ft. 208 at As. 12 ft.
Rails double headed 68 lb. in lengths 21 ft. 145 at As. 12 ft.
Rails double headed 68 lb. in lengths 20 ft. 228 at As. 12 ft.
For further particulars apply to
CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
N. W. Railway, Lahore. 2972

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

(Including Dhrangadra Rly.)

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF BEST BENGAL STEAM COAL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of five thousand to six thousand tons (one steamer load) of Best Bengal Steam Coal, to be delivered by 31st August 1914. Tenders will be received by the Managing of this Railway at his Office at Bhavnagar Para, Bhavnagar (upto 12 o'clock, Standard Time) on SATURDAY, the 25th July, 1914, for delivery into Railway wagons at Bhavnagar Bandar.
Particulars and conditions of supply can be had on application to this office on payment of Re. 1.
ALAN IZAT, Lt., R.E.,
Ag. Manager,
Bhavnagar State Railway,
Bhavnagar Para, dated 20th June, 1914. 2971

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

(RAILWAY DEPARTMENT)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of **LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT** under the Mysore Government. The applicants should be thoroughly qualified Mechanical Engineers and should be able to design and erect Rolling stock, organise railway workshops, and be fully conversant with all branches of Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments. Preference will be given to persons who have already some experience of Indian Railways work. The salary paid will be according to qualifications and will be limited to Rs. 800 rising to Rs. 1,000 per mensem, exclusive of travelling allowances which will be similar to those allowed to Executive Engineers under the Mysore Service Regulations, i.e., double first class fare by rail. Rs. 5 halting allowance and a mileage of 8 annas per mile under the conditions laid down in the Mysore Service Regulations. Leave rules will be in accordance with those laid down under the Mysore Service Regulations for temporary employees.
2. The appointment will, in the first instance, be for a period of 3 years terminable with three months' notice on either side. The successful applicant will be required to execute an agreement before joining the appointment.
3. Applications should furnish the following particulars together with copies of testimonials:—
(i) Full name.
(ii) Date and place of Birth.
(iii) Place of education.
(iv) Examinations passed, or degrees or other diplomas obtained.
(v) Lowest salary expected.
(vi) Present and past employment, with particulars of salaries, etc., drawn, the period of employment in each case and reasons for termination of service.
(vii) Knowledge of Indian languages.
(viii) Name of any person or persons to whom reference may be made if necessary, for further particulars.
4. Applications should reach the Secretary for Railways, Government of Mysore, Bangalore, on or before the 31st July, 1914.
K. KRISHNAIAH,
Off. Secretary for Railways,
Government of Mysore.
Bangalore, 1st June, 1914. 2968

SOUSA, SOAREZ & CO.

PRIVYORS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Basar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilman-stores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. 49

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Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO WINE MERCHANTS and PRIVATE CONSUMERS.
AUCTION SALE OF 90 CASES COGNAC CHASTENET, THREE STARS (BORDEAU), 20 YEARS' OLD BRANDY.
By order of the office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.
90 cases Cognac Chastenet, Three Stars (Bordeau), 20 years' old Brandy.
In separate lots (each lot of one case) to suit buyers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery taken on the next day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL-OWNERS.
AUCTION SALE OF 57 BALES OF NAGPORE COTTON SUPERFINE TO CHOICE (SLIGHTLY BURNT).
By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and risk of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), at G. I. P. Railway's Goods Yard, at Colaba, the following:—
57 bales (slightly burnt) of Nagpore cotton superfine to choice of Messrs. Ralli Bros.' own ginning and pressing (slightly burnt).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a great quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
Furniture such as Drawing Room suites of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry handstands, mirrored side-boards, tables, chairs, cupboards dressing and wash-hand basins, tiled teapots, etc.
1 Remington Typewriter No. 7.
1 Cooking stove with cooking utensils.
By order of B. N. Lang Esq., the Acting Official Assignee Bombay, and Assignee of the following Insolvents:
Re:—Gordhandas Morarji:—
1 Harmonium.
Re:—Megharaj Gangabux:—
1 Iron safe by Godrej.
1 Iron safe by Harichand.
By order of the office concerned:—
1 Motor Cycle Cover, 23 by 24 B.E.
12 Mountain Covers, 23 by 14 B.E.
7 Present Covers, 23 by 14 B.E.
6 Present Covers, 23 by 14 B.E.
2 Cycle Covers R.S. 23 by 14 W.O.
15 Covers Present, 23 by 14 W.O.
1 Rubber Studded Cover, 23 by 14 W.O.
1 Rubber Studded Cover, 23 by 14 W.O.
1 Rubber Studded Cover, 23 by 14 W.O.
13 1/2 lbs. Rubber Muttung.
At 2-30 p.m., (S.T.)
1 Rubber-tired light Victoria.
2 Rubber-tired Office Shigram.
By order of the concerned:—
1 Rubber-tired Office Shigram.
At 3 p.m. (S.T.)
Several Gent's Second-hand bicycles.

AN IMPORTANT OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.
AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Properties at Meadows Street, Fort, and Cumballa Hill.

Under instructions from the mortgagees concerned and on account and at the risk of the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on days and times undermentioned, the following landed properties on the premises:—
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.
Lot No. 1.—Meadows Street Property.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd June, 1914, at 5 p.m., (S.T.)
All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground rent tenure with the message or tenement, standing thereon, situate at Meadows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, fronting the said Meadow Street, on the east side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 57 1/2 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 4920. New Survey No. 2-9460, and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1136. Street Nos. 70-73 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property now or late of Goolbah, widow of Jehangir Edulji, on or towards the South by the property in charge of the Armenian Church, on or towards the East by the said Meadow Street, and on or towards the West by the property now or late of Aga Zenal Abydin Shirazee.

Lot No. 2.—Cumballa Hill Property.
On FRIDAY, the 26th June, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.)
All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax-tenure with the bungalows, stables, outhouses, and other buildings created thereon and the gardens thereto belonging, situate at Cumballa Hill in the Sub-district of Bhuleswar, without the Fort-walls of Bombay, admeasuring 4,553 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old Nos. 91 and 378. New Nos. 797 and 2265. Old Survey Nos. 70-470. New Survey No. 7196, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D. No. 6466 and Street Nos. 8-4, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Cumb-

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co., (Contd.)

balla Road, on or towards the West by the property now or late of Dinshaw Dadabhai Ghandy and another, on or towards the North by the property now or late of Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam, and on or towards the South by the property now or late of Nowroji Ardeshir Davar and which said premises are now and have for some time past been in the occupation of the mortgagee or his under tenants.
For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO HALL-DECORATORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND NEW DESIGNED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ARAB HORSE and 2-MOTOR CARS, ETC.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2nd Floor, Wellesley House, opposite the Bandstand, Cooperage Road, Fort, very valuable and handsome (made to order), artistic teak and blackwood household furniture, consisting of dining table and set of dining chairs, dinner waggons, meat safe, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, dressing table, chest of drawers, sideboards, mirrored door single and double almirahs, corner cabinets, bookstands, show cases, clothes and hanging presses, clothes baskets, writing tables, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, single and double teak and blackwood iron cots, Jost fan, standing hall lamp, sewing machine, sweet-toned cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., palm stands, marble top tables and fancy tea-boys, table and hanging lamps, ice-box with refrigerator, rich glassware, crockeryware and platedware by Reed, Barton and Elkington, etc.
The property of Robert Hill, Esq., of Indian Printer and Stationer, proceeding Home—
At 4 p.m., (S.T.)
1 Bay Arab horse (14 by 2 hands).
1 Household motor car 6 H.P. single cylinder, 2 seated, Gig side, body complete with hood.
1 Humber motor car 12-15 H.P. 4 cylinder with new Bosch magneto Torpedo body and hood, in perfect running order.
The above will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 138 CASES GLASS BANGLES and a BIG LOT OF LOOSE GLASS BANGLES.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the acting official assignee and the assignee of the estate and effects of Neel Mahomed Jousub, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Sunday the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop and godowns of the said Insolvent, situate at Kolsa Moholla, Pydhownie, the following:—
About 138 cases glass bangles and a very large lot of loose bangles of various fancy new patterns and different sizes and of superior quality, and the shop furniture consisting of Mehta box, chair, hand-cart, galas and takias etc.
A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd June, 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS and COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their rooms the following:
On account of the shippers.
63 Pieces worsted, treed and coating double width 3 to 25 yds. piece.
23 Pieces woollen treed double width 3 to 11 yds. piece.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.
On account of the concerned.
12 Cases Port Wine.
10 Cases Burke's sloe Gin.
A lot of slightly unlagged wines consisting of about 25 doz. known brand champagne 5 doz. qts. and pts. Cherry Whisky, 10 doz. cider pommand etc.
By order of the concerned.
Furniture consisting of dressing chests, and tables, handstands, bench etc.
On account of the shippers.
5 Bales cotton blankets, red, white and grey.
1 Bale s. h. Morning coats.
1 Bale s. h. frock-coats.
1 Bale s. h. youth's over-coats.
By order of the concerned.
3 Cases each 150 pieces bobbin net. 13" X 20 yds.
1 Case 29 pieces bobbin net 72" X 22 1/2 yds. 9 pieces and 108" X 22 1/2 yds. 20 pieces.
On account of the concerned 5 cases each 3 gross empty bottles, 1 case 100 bundles glass bead buttons.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd June, 1914.

AN IMPORTANT OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Properties at Meadows Street, Fort, and Cumballa Hill.

Under instructions from the mortgagees concerned and on account and at the risk of the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on days and times undermentioned, the following landed properties on the premises:—
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.
Lot No. 1.—Meadows Street Property.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd June, 1914, at 5 p.m., (S.T.)
All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground rent tenure with the message or tenement, standing thereon, situate at Meadows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, fronting the said Meadow Street, on the east side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 57 1/2 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 4920. New Survey No. 2-9460, and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1136. Street Nos. 70-73 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property now or late of Goolbah, widow of Jehangir Edulji, on or towards the South by the property in charge of the Armenian Church, on or towards the East by the said Meadow Street, and on or towards the West by the property now or late of Aga Zenal Abydin Shirazee.

Lot No. 2.—Cumballa Hill Property.
On FRIDAY, the 26th June, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.)
All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax-tenure with the bungalows, stables, outhouses, and other buildings created thereon and the gardens thereto belonging, situate at Cumballa Hill in the Sub-district of Bhuleswar, without the Fort-walls of Bombay, admeasuring 4,553 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old Nos. 91 and 378. New Nos. 797 and 2265. Old Survey Nos. 70-470. New Survey No. 7196, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D. No. 6466 and Street Nos. 8-4, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Cumb-

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AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 23rd JUNE, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 20, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, next to the Officers' Mess, on the sea side very valuable and handsome (made to order) artistic teak and blackwood household furniture comprising of sliding, dining table, set of dining chairs, handsome mirror back sideboard, mirrored dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, rich glassware, rich porcelainware, rich platedware, by Reed and Barton and Elkington, hanging and table lamps, wall clocks, rich engravings upholstered hall suite of sofas and chairs, handsome hall cabinets, corner cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, large chiffoniers, new designed four-fold drawing room screen, revolving top office table, office chairs, glass door book cases, almost new fireproof Austrian safe on stand 40 by 26, Jost fan, large ice box with refrigerator, Remington typewriter, light house timepiece with thermometer and barometer under glass dome, sewing machine, new designed double bedstead, iron bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and hanging press, lady's writing tables, palm stands, marble top tables, fancy teapots, easels, chest of drawers, large hand organ, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, rich carpets, double cylinder 4-seated motor car in good order grey arab horse 14.3 going in harness and saddle, cooking utensils, valuable garden plants, etc., etc.

The property of Captain H. C. Hawtrey, R. E. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—Motor car and horse will be put up for sale at 5-30 p.m.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, 24TH JUNE, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

A good opportunity to secure fancy articles, Gold and Rolled Gold Jewellery, Rich Platedware, etc., for presentations and daily use.

TOMORROW WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the shop, lately occupied by Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, opposite the Rajabai Clock Tower, on Esplanade Road, Fort, by order of the concerned, valuable fancy articles, rich platedware by well-known makers, etc., comprising gold and rolled gold jewelry, such as brooches, charms, rings, necklaces, bracelets and watches, watch guards, buttons, gold and silver watches, wall clocks, time-pieces, Cashmere work table covers, centres, purses, Japanese and China vases tea sets, bowls, teapots, lacquerware, old China wash-hand, set, carved teapots, tea teapots, framed and unframed pictures, rich platedware by well-known makers, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT SHAIKH MEMON STREET, NEAR MULJEE JETHA MARKET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Surajmal & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagors, Hajji Ahmed Hajji Hassam Dada and Hajianai Ashadhai widow of Hajji Hassam Dada and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Sallahai Moola Lookmanji Nomanbai Moola Lookmanji and Moola Lookmanji I Karimbhai and under and by virtue of the power of sale given under the Indenture of mortgage dated 24th day of September 1910, executed by the said Sallahai Moola Lookmanji and others in favour of the said Hajji Ahmed Hajji Hassam Dada and another, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. Auctioneers, will TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, in one lot the following landed properties on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement, dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Shaikh Memon Street, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 274 6/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 130-174, New Nos. 1059 and A/1058, Old Survey Nos. 98 and 98, and New Survey Nos. 1/1501 and 2/1501 and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 241, and Street Nos. 10-18 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of the mortgagors hereinafter secondly described on or towards the West by the property of the late Lakshmidas Khimji on or towards the North by the property of the said Lakshmidas Khimji and partly by the property of Harichand Rupchand and partly by the property of Parmanandas Nathubhai and on or towards the South by a passage and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Shaikh Memon Street, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 282 4/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 174, New No. 1471, Old Survey No. 98, New Survey No. 4/1501 and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 240 (2) and Street No. 6-8 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Esmailji

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & Co.—Continued.

Shatriwalla, on or towards the West by the property of the said mortgagors, hereinafter firstly described on or towards the North by the property of Parmanandas Nathubhai and on or towards the South by a passage and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Surajmal and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagors, at their office No. 25, in Meadow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 86, HUMMUM STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF 146 BALES NAMED AND KHANDESH COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd June, 1914, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, near Fort, on account of the Insurance office concerned, the following bales of Cotton (belonging to Nandram Moolchand) salvaged from the late fire of Pasta Gully Colaba.

146 Bales Nanded and Khandesh Cotton damaged by fire and water.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT FANASWADY OR RANBILL ROAD.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Messrs. Hormasjee Nasserwanjee Vakeel, and Valli Mohamed Dewjee, the mortgagors and on account and at the risk of Mr. Krishnarao Sitaram Demote, the mortgagor, the undermentioned very valuable landed property under the exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagors by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of January, 1913.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the house standing thereon situate at Fanaswady or Ranbill Road, containing by admeasurement 665 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 148, New No. 1343, Old Survey No. 335, and New Survey No. 338, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under C. Ward Nos. 4709 and 4710, and Street Nos. 86 (1), and (2), and bounded on or towards the East by Fanaswady or Ranbill Road, on or towards the West by a part formerly of Vasudeo Vitthoba, and now of Gopaladas Zaoba, on or towards the North by the property of the late Vitthoba Ganeshji and of Sarasvatibai, widow of Vasanturji, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Balabhai widow of Harji Ramaji and now of Talakjee Dhanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, High Court, at their Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT KALBADEVI ROAD.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 4th July, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Messrs. Hormasjee Nasserwanjee Vakeel, and Valli Mohamed Dewjee, the mortgagors and on account and at the risk of Mr. Krishnarao Sitaram Demote, the mortgagor, the undermentioned very valuable landed property under the exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagors by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of January, 1913.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the house and stable standing thereon situate on the east side of Kalbadevi Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 625 3/8 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 567, New No. 2664, Old Survey No. 30, and New Survey No. 1683, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 1363 and 427, and Street Nos. 153, 165, 169 and 160, and bounded on or towards the East by the house of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on or towards the West by the Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the South by the house of J. Bapu Saaju Naikin, and on or towards the North by the new Hassan Lal Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, High Court, at their Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd June 1914.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co. will sell at their rooms, Elphinstone Circle Fort, (near Kemp & Co.) by Public Auction household and office furniture:—

Such as tapestry, lined chairs and sofas, cushioned and leather lined sofas and easy chairs, handstands, dressing and washing tables, glass door almirahs, panel door cupboards, gown presses, dining and writing tables, bookstands, show cases, screens, office chairs, richly dressed low chairs, timepieces, office clocks, phonographs, records, etc.

By order of the concerned.
1 William Typewriter.
1 Cinematograph.
1 Camera.

D'LAL & Co.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
Bombay, 23rd June, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF INNYLINE DYE AND COLOUR.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 540 of 1911, (Thakkersey Lakshmidas vs. Khimji Goculdas) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction at their rooms No. 22 Apollo Street Fort.

About 106 cases and 18 barrels of annyline dye and colours of alizarine, scarlet, pink fast red, crystals green chrysophenine auroneine purple, blue, dark blue, fast black, blue black, etc., also tins of alizarine, yellow, red, blue colours etc. The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers. A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be paid for and cleared within two days.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Central Stores (Water Works Stores) Chinchpokhy, a large lot of serviceable and un-serviceable stores consisting of brass coupling filters, upright spindle, C. I. tail piece, English Bib tap, caps or stuccos, brass scrap, gun metal scrap, empty oil casks, empty ink bottles, old papers, copper reversible valves ball screw augers, single air valves, old papers, etc., etc.

The sale will be subject to the confirmation by the Municipal Commissioner. The purchaser shall have to pay for and remove the goods within three weeks from the acceptance of the offer.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 23rd June, 1914.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 1271.

THE WEEK'S GREATEST FILM-SENSATION.

THE VULTURE OF GOLD.

Drama—5000 Feet Long.

The Exciting Story of a Woman Miser.

A THRILLER OF THE HIGHEST ORDER.

A Story full of deep human interest, exciting complications, vivid characterization, and staged and acted in a manner that is a revelation in the art of acting before the camera.

HAVE YOU BOOKED YOUR SEATS YET?

IF NOT, DO IT NOW.

3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, & 10-30 to 12.

Usual rates Re. 1, As. 8, 4 & 2.

EXCELSIOR.

Gen. Manager Mr. James McGrath.

MISS EDITH MOTE

PROTEAN CANTATRICE.

MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON

AND

MR. JAMES MCGRATH

In the "Argentino" dance.

A FINE VIGOROUS DRAMA

THE LADY OF MONSOREAU

Wednesday, June 24th

THE VALERIA SEXTETTE

"Speed fends" on the double wire.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28 CHURCH-GATE ST Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals

Ret-rooms Fittings, etc.,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.

Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,38,000.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

SHE-JOSEPHINE DAVIS

SHE-JOSEPHINE DAVIS

SHE-JOSEPHINE DAVIS

BRILLIANT RECEPTION OF

THIS GREAT ARTISTE.

LAST NIGHTS

THE ROMANO BROS.

THE ROMANO BROS.

THE ROMANO BROS.

THE MIGHTY PAIR.

5 MERRY YOUNGSTERS

5 MERRY YOUNGSTERS

5 MERRY YOUNGSTERS

The Jew, the Italian, Dutchee, The Coon

and

Mamura's Darling Boy.

Com: and watch your friends laugh.

Its a side splitter this act.

TOMORROW.

OUR GREAT FILM DRAMA

THE WAR MAKERS.

AND FOR NEXT WEEK

ROSE AND ELLIS.

The finest double attraction ever presented in Bombay.

A PROGRAMME EQUAL TO

A LONDON HALL.

The only Lady Clown in the world.

A

HEART FLUTTERING BARREL ACT.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 22nd
S. S. Custodian Pugh Liverpool April 14
S. S. Palambang Jansen Abadan June 13
S. S. Herrovian Williams Newport Karschi May 13
S. S. Devanha Hickey Shanghai June 2
The following vessels obtained her port clearance yesterday:

S. S. Palambang Jansen Colombo

S. S. Kamakura Maru:—The N. Y. K.

steamer Kamakura Maru left Singapore for

Colombo on the 18th instant.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K.

steamer Luzon Maru left Singapore for

Colombo via Port Swettenham and Penang

on the 18th instant.

S. S. Nippon:—The Austrian Lloyd

steamer Nippon, from Japan, left Colombo

on the 21st instant at 5 p.m. and is due

here on the 25th instant evening.

S. S. Delta:—The P. & O. Co.'s steamer

Delta left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday

the 20th instant.

S. S. Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer

Elysia arrived at Liverpool from Bombay

on the evening of the 19th.

S. S. Mashobra:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s

steamer Mashobra passed Lisbon on the evening

of the 19th instant.

S. S. Custodian:—The steamer Custodian

6,023 tons, Captain R. H. Pugh, arrived in

harbour yesterday from Liverpool, which

port she had left on April 14 with ballast.

S. S. Palambang:—The steamer Palambang

1,119 tons, Captain P. Jansen, arrived in

harbour yesterday from Abadan, which

port she had left on June 13, with a cargo

of kerosin oil.

S. S. Devanha:—The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s

steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons, Captain R. F.

Hickey, arrived in harbour yesterday

four Shanghai, which port she had left on

June 2, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Palambang:—The steamer Palambang

1,119 tons, Captain P. Jansen, will

leave to-day for Colombo, with a general and

same bottom cargo.

P. DOCK.

Monday, June 22nd, 1914

SHIP STRAITS:—AGENTS
A. Commodore:—Mullins:—W. & A. G. & Co.
S. S. Rindoo:—Panton:—J. P. & Co.
S. S. Chandra:—Panton:—J. P. & Co.
S. S. Palambang:—Jansen:—W. & A. G. & Co.
S. S. Kamakura Maru:—Jansen:—W. & A. G. & Co.
S. S. Luzon Maru:—Jansen:—W. & A. G. & Co.
S. S. Nippon:—Jansen:—W. & A. G. & Co.
S. S. Elysia:—Jansen:—W. & A. G. & Co.
S. S. Mashobra:—Jansen:—W. & A. G. & Co.
S. S. Custodian:—Jansen:—W. & A. G. & Co.
S. S. Delta:—Jansen:—W. & A. G. & Co.
S. S. Elysia:—Jansen:—W. & A. G. & Co.
S. S. Mashobra:—Jansen:—W. & A. G. & Co.
S. S. Custodian:—Jansen:—W. & A. G. & Co.
S. S. Delta:—Jansen:—W. & A. G. & Co.

V. DOCK.

1 Olympia:—Henderson:—W. & A. G. & Co.
1000 Tons:—Panton:—J. P. & Co.
2 Jelapa:—Panton:—J. P. & Co.
1 Alibi:—Panton:—J. P. & Co.
5 Green:—Panton:—J. P. & Co.
6 San Magdaleno:—Panton:—J. P. & Co.
10 Santa Rosa:—Panton:—J. P. & Co.
10 City of Manchester:—Panton:—J. P. & Co.
12 11 Chinook:—Panton:—J. P. & Co.
12 15 Tora:—Panton:—J. P. & Co.
15 Roma:—Panton:—J. P. & Co.
15 Lissa:—Panton:—J. P. & Co.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

8 Upda:—Le Broc:—M. W. & Co.
8 City of Paris:—Campbell:—M. W. & Co.
9 India:—Campbell:—M. W. & Co.
10 Sauria:—Campbell:—M. W. & Co.
10 Sauria:—Campbell:—M. W. & Co.
10 Sauria:—Campbell:—M. W. & Co.
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10 Sauria:—Campbell:—M. W. & Co.
10 Sauria:—Campbell:—M. W. & Co.
10 Sauria:—Campbell:—M. W. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Almora:—Rankine:—W. & A. G. & Co.
Manda:—Rankine:—W. & A. G. & Co.
Oranby:—Rankine:—W. & A. G. & Co.
Frankington Court:—Rankine:—W. & A. G. & Co.
Gabbard:—Rankine:—W. & A. G. & Co.
Boona:—Rankine:—W. & A. G. & Co.
Toum:—Rankine:—W. & A. G. & Co.
Toum:—Rankine:—W. & A. G. & Co.
Toum:—Rankine:—W. & A. G. & Co.
Toum:—Rankine:—W. & A. G. & Co.

AUTOMATIC CHESS.

MACHINE WHICH NO PLAYER CAN BEAT

One of the most complicated pieces of mechanism ever devised by the ingenuity of man is that which plays a correct game of chess—and wins every time!

The apparatus is the work of Senor L. Torressy Pinedo,

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S. R. H. the Prince of Wales born, 1894.
DAILY.
 Safety Theatre, Reading, Richard Vande-
 ville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.
 Esplanade Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and
 10 p.m.
 America India Cinematograph, Charni Road,
 7 to 9-15, 9-40 to 11-15, and 11-15 to 11-30.
 Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to
 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 11-30.
 Olympia Cinematograph, Southgate Road,
 1-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to
 11-30.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Railway Time Table.—The following are the
 hours of arrival and departure of the prin-
 cipal Mail and Express trains at and from
 Victoria. Terminals daily. Standard time is
 given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	12-45
Calcutta Mail (via Bhubaneswar)	12-35	12-45
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	12-35	12-45
Madras Mail	12-35	12-45
Poonja Mail	12-35	12-45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter class)	12-35	12-45
Poonja Express	12-35	12-45
Madras Express	12-35	12-45
Punjab Postal Express—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.		
Calcutta Postal Express—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.		
Madras Postal Express—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.		

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and
 departure of the principal Mail and Express
 trains at and from Colaba daily. Standard
 Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
--	------	------

Northern Express	8-30	21-45
Calcutta Mail	7-30	21-45
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Captain H. Stanley
 Reed, Offg. Commandant.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending
 June 27th.—Corpl. H. F. Lodge.
2. There will be a Commanding Officers
 Parade at the Church Gate Sands at
 7-30 a.m. to-day (Tuesday) the 23rd June.
 (weather permitting). Dress—Khaki
 without arms. Hunting saddles. Newly
 joined recruits who have not acquired
 uniform will attend in plain clothes.
3. Signalling Class.—A Signalling Class will
 be held at the Bombay Gymkhana on
 Wednesday and Saturday mornings at
 7-30 a.m. The first class will be held on
 Wednesday June 24th, and a circular
 regarding it is now being sent round to
 members. Will all those desirous of
 joining kindly send in their names.
 Lieut. Tranchell, who is V. O. Rajput,
 has kindly consented to instruct the
 class in Semaphore Signalling.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON Lieut.,
 Actg. Adj. Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Major H. F. Busch,
 Commanding.

415. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is
 allotted as follows:—
 Wednesday 24th Inst.—"A" Coy. Class
 Firing.
 Thursday 25th Inst.—"D" Coy. Class
 Firing.
 Friday 26th Inst.—"C" and "E" Cos. Class
 Firing.
 Sunday 27th Inst.—"D" Coy. Class
 Firing.
 Sunday 28th Inst.—"E" Coy. Class
 Firing.
 Train leaves Victoria Terminus at
 6-15 a.m.
416. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range
 at Old Head-Quarters, Carnarvon Road
 (opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) will
 be open on Mondays and Thursdays
 from 7 p.m. until further notice. All recruits
 of current season and members who were
 second or third class shots are particularly
 invited to take part.
417. Parade.—"G" Company will parade
 weekly in front of the Gymkhana at
 7-30 a.m. on Wednesdays. The first parade
 will be on Wednesday 24th instant.

(Sd.) O. T. MACR LECKIE, Capt.,
 Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. V.
 Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the String Band of
 the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers,
 will play the following programme of music,
 under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell,
 Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m., on
 Tuesday, the 23rd June, 1914:—
 March "Through the Night" (L.)—Lauki-n.
 Overture "The Bohemian Girl"—Halle
 Valse, "The Fairies in the Land"—Aucile.
 Grand Selection—"I Pagliacci"—Leoncavallo.
 Descriptive Piece—"Port de Cavalerie"—
 Rubinstein.
 Melodies from—"The Merry Widow"—Lehar.
 Galop—"Vienna to Paris"—J. N. Karli.

"PATHETIC SCENE AT THANA."

An error crept into our report of the case,
 published under this heading yesterday, of
 Halli Krishnabai, who was convicted of
 concealing the birth of a child. She was
 sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment,
 and not five as stated.

ST. ALOYSIUS' DAY.

On Sunday the 21st instant the feast of
 St. Aloysius was celebrated at St. Ignatius'
 Church, Jacob Circle. There was a Solemn
 High Mass at 8-30 a.m., and a panegyric
 of the saint was preached by Rev. Fr. Aloysius
 Hogglin, S.J., followed by a Solemn
 Benediction in the evening. A social gather-
 ing was held in connection with the feast
 at the Mahomedan Club, Clerk Road, Maha-
 ran.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Two attacks and five deaths from plague
 attack of small-pox, were registered in
 Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m.,
 today. There were no cases of cholera.

the plague attacks were reported from
 Sewri (two) and Middle and Lower Colaba
 (one). The total mortality from all causes
 during the above period was 80, as compared
 with 70 of the corresponding day of 1913 and
 146 of 1912.

CUTTACK SENSATION.

ABDUCTING A KUMAR.

The case in which Babu Sarat Chander
 Khan, a High Court Vakil of Calcutta,
 and two others stood charged under
 Sections 147 and 451, I. P. C., at the instance
 of one Hari Singh, a durwan in the employ
 of Kumar Saradin Roy of Balihar came
 on for hearing last week before Babu
 Banku Bihari Singh, the Senior Deputy
 Magistrate of Cuttack, who when the
 case was called enquired of the parties if
 either of them had any objection to the
 case being tried by himself, says the
 "Indian Daily News." The accused
 having objected, the Magistrate transferred
 the case to the file of Mr. Swinhoe I. C. S.
 for disposal.

The Hon. Mr. S. Das, instructed by
 the Public Prosecutor, Babu Biswa Nath
 Singh and Babu Jagadish Chunder Banerjee
 from Calcutta and a few local pleaders re-
 presented the Crown while the Hon. Rai
 Gokulananda Chowdhuri Bahadur and a
 number of local lawyers defended the
 accused.

Before the commencement of the trial,
 the vakil for the defence requested the
 Court to allow the 1st accused to take his
 seat with him but the Court Inspector
 having objected, the Court rejected the
 prayer.

The prosecution then examined ten
 witnesses including the complainant who
 stated on the 25th April last, at about
 8 p.m. the first accused, Sarat Chander
 Khan, who was a candidate for the manage-
 ship of the Balihar Raj Estate, came to the
 outer entrance of the said Kumar's house
 at Cuttack, where he had been putting up
 for the last 4 or 5 months and with three
 Bengalees and three "sahibs" forced open
 the outer door and overpowering the
 durwan (complainant) in charge of the
 house during the temporary absence of the
 Kumar, who was fortunately out at the
 time, went upstairs, searched the whole
 premises evidently with the object of abduct-
 ing the Kumar. The first accused told
 him that they had come there to take away
 the Kumar under the orders of the
 Collector of Rajshahi.

There was a discussion with reference to
 the relevancy of a statement made by one
 of the witnesses, Kabiraj Nalini Kanto Roy,
 who deposed that the "third accused" Ragu
 Nath Banerjee of No. 12, Wellington Lane
 Calcutta represented to him that he was
 a brother-in-law of Dr. D. N. Mookerjee,
 an Assistant Surgeon in charge of the
 Cuttack General Hospital, and took his
 meals in witness's house for 3 days, but
 subsequent enquiries disclosed the state-
 ment to be absolutely false. The prosecu-
 tion undertaking to call the Assistant
 Surgeon as a witness in the case the
 evidence was allowed to go in and the case
 was adjourned to the 1st July for further
 evidence.

The accused were allowed to remain on
 the same bail.

BAILIFF AT A WEDDING.

MR. MEREDITH AGAIN.

Feelings of grave indignation, writes the
 "Indian Daily News," were aroused on
 Thursday morning among a large number
 of guests who were assembled at the resi-
 dence of a Marwari gentleman, Radah Kisson
 Mulla of No. 14 Halliday Street, where a
 marriage ceremony was being held when
 Mr. Meredith, a bailiff of the Calcutta
 Small Cause Court accompanied by a court
 peon and the agent of a judgment creditor,
 entered the premises to arrest Mohan Lal
 Marwari, the judgment debtor, in the ex-
 ecution of a decree for Rs. 1,800 who it is
 said was one of the wedding guests, and
 who it is said was pointed out by the agent
 of the judgment creditor. The assembled
 guests apparently infuriated at what was
 regarded as an unbecoming intrusion on the
 part of the bailiff thereby destroying the
 harmony of the marriage festivities which it
 is said came to an abrupt termination rush-
 ing forward and after giving the bailiff a
 rough handling forcibly ejected him and
 his party from the house. Mr. Meredith
 finding himself in a very awkward position
 and becoming apprehensive of grave danger
 threatening him, sought refuge in flight
 amid a jeering and hissing crowd of Indians
 who assembled in thousands in the neigh-
 bourhood of Halliday Street and who with-
 out exception, were loud in their condemna-
 tion of the conduct of the bailiff in his at-
 tempt to execute a Civil Court warrant at a
 wedding feast. Shortly after Mr. Meredith
 appeared at the Colocottah Police Station
 and clothes in disorder, and made a report,
 protesting against the treatment meted out
 to him while in the execution of his duty.
 Thereupon Inspector Shevelton with a posse
 of constables hastened to the scene where
 on arrival he was confronted with an ex-
 cited army of persons who thronged the nei-
 bourhood from all points of the compass.
 The Halliday Street Section of the Calcutta
 Fire Brigade it is said turned out to as-
 sist if necessary the Police who however
 succeeded in quelling the disturbance and
 dispersing the angry crowd. In the course
 of the Police investigation Mr. Meredith
 who it was alleged had trespassed into the
 zenana quarters in the wedding house. Quiet
 having been restored it was decided to re-
 sume the marriage festivities. Mr. Meredith
 informed the Police that he proposed to
 report the matter to his official superiors
 before taking any criminal action against
 his assailants.

Superintendent Aldridge informed the
 "Daily News" representative that in order
 to guard against such disturbances, Civil
 Court bailiffs should always take the assis-
 tance of the local police before executing
 Civil Court decrees. Why this step is not
 taken advantage of he was unable to say.
 The Police were always available if their
 assistance is called for by the Civil Court
 authorities according to procedure author-
 ised by law.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA v. NIZAM C. C.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 22.
 This match was played on the Gymkhana
 ground to-day. The Nizams went in first and
 shaped well by compiling 206 with two
 not out. All but three went in for double
 figures. Shaikh and Razak played well the
 former scoring 34 while the latter 32. The
 Gymkhana fared rather badly with the ex-
 ception of the Rev. Staunton, Mr. Beck and
 Gordon. The rest went down like nine pins
 and finished up with a score of 87.

The following are the scores:—

NIZAM C. C.

Mr. S. M. Patel, c Staunton, b Hol-	23
Mr. H. Vishram, c Staunton, b	
Stanger Leaths	5
Mr. C. B. Beg, c Beck, b Holman	20
Mr. S. A. Razak, c Haughton, b	
Mr. K. H. Contractor b Mc. Gregor	17
McGregor	32
Mr. K. Tambuwalla, c Staunton,	
b Stanger Leaths	13
Mr. S. Mahmood, c Staunton, b	
Holman	21
Mr. S. A. Aziz, c Haughton, b	
Stanger Leaths	5
Mr. G. M. Shaikh, not out	34
Mr. Azizkhan, b Clemson	19
Mr. H. Moosa, not out	6
Extras	11
Total	206

POONA GYMKHANA.

The Rev. Staunton, b Aziz	21
Mr. Gordon, c Mossa, b Tambu-	
walla	10
Mr. Evershed, c Aziz, b Tambu-	
walla	0
Capt. Haughton, c Beg, b Tambu-	
walla	2
Capt. Twiss, c Contractor, b Tam-	
bwalla	2
Mr. Beck, b Aziz	17
Mr. Holman, c Patel, b Mahmood	7
Capt. Clemson, not out	3
Mr. Peablies, c Tambuwalla, b	
Mahmood	1
Mr. MacGregor, c Patel, b	
Mahmood	4
Capt. Stanger Leaths, did not	
bat	0
Extras	15
Total	87

PARSI VETERAN'S BRILLIANT BATTING.

The Parsi Gymkhana defeated the John
 Bright C. C. by seven wickets on Saturday
 last. The John Bright team, going in to
 bat first, were dismissed for 84, the only
 batsman on their side to achieve anything
 against the Gymkhana attack being J. M.
 Manekshaw, who made 21. The Gymkhana
 replied with 129 for the loss of 3 wickets,
 thus winning the match, as stated above, by
 seven wickets.

The outstanding feature of the day's play
 was the batting display of B. D. Gurgat,
 the veteran Parsi cricketer, who knocked
 off 48 in brilliant style. He retired from
 first-class cricket more than a decade ago,
 and his appearance since then have been
 extremely rare. Despite little practice,
 however, he has almost always cut a good
 figure whenever he has donned flannels,
 and his performance on Saturday last was
 marked by much of his old vigour, his clean
 hard driving being especially admired. J. D.
 Mody, who made the highest individual
 score of the day, contributed 51 in fine
 style.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

THE TELUGU YOUNG CRICKETERS.

Sunday, June 14.—N. M. Sy. C. C.	
Sunday, June 21.—Jolly Young Cricketers.	
Monday, June 22.—Union C. C.	
Saturday, June 27.—W. H. School (Junior).	
Sunday, June 28.—New Century C. C.	
Sunday, July 5.—Sarawati C. C.	
Saturday, July 18.—W. H. School (Senior).	
Sunday, July 19.—Khatirva C. C.	
Sunday, July 26.—P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.	
Tuesday, August 5.—Bombay Jewish C. C.	
Saturday, August 8.—Wilson College.	
Gymkhana.	
Sunday, August 9.—Maharashtra C. C.	
Sunday, August 11.—Lusitania Sporting	
Club.	
Sunday, August 23.—New Esplanade C. C.	
Sunday, August 30.—Bombay City Police.	
Sunday, September 6.—Bandra Union C. C.	
Sunday, September 20.—Now Jolly C. C.	

GRINDLAY C. C. v. IMPROVEMENT C. C.

This game was played in the Marine
 Lines ground on Saturday and resulted in
 a win for the Grindlay Club by 2 runs only.
 The scores were:—Grindlay Club—66;
 Improvement Club, 64.

MUSLIM DAILY FOR THE PUNJAB.

SCHEME NOT MAKING PROGRESS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 22.
 The proposal for a Muslim daily English
 newspaper in Lahore is not making much
 progress owing to an apparent split.
 One section desires that a Muslim
 bi-weekly newspaper "Observer" should
 become a daily under its present Editor, Mr.
 Barkat Ali, M.A., formerly Extra Assistant
 Commissioner Ferozpur. The other section
 wants a new daily under Khan Sahib Abdul
 Aziz late Editor of the "Observer."

According to the "Natal Mercury" 638 In-
 dians, including men, women and children
 sailed for Bombay, Colombo and Calcutta,
 from South Africa, on the 13th of last
 month. Out of these only nine were free
 Indians, the rest were indentured Indians,
 whose term had expired, and their
 children. There are still 120 Indians wait-
 ing at the India Depot, for return, who
 could not be accommodated in the boat that
 sailed for India.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE: FIRST DIVISION.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS (5) BEAT

HORNETS (0).

The Sherwood Foresters scored a run-
 away victory over the Hornets yesterday on
 the Cooperage in the above League, when
 they registered five points without a re-
 sponse. The stands were well filled, and a
 large crowd lined the eastern border. There
 was some hope that the Hornets might put
 up a fight for it and run the League cham-
 pions close, but a few minutes were suffi-
 cient to demonstrate that the Sherwoods
 were playing on the very top of their form. Had
 it not been for Navin's splendid work be-
 tween the sticks, the score would have been
 very large indeed, for although the entire
 Hornets' defence played gamely, they were
 out-classed, out-paced and out-maneuvred
 by the military attack, who kept up a hot
 pace during the entire game.

Bardsman opened the scoring with a long
 shot, placed so well, that it hardly gave
 Navin a chance. The second point came a
 few minutes later, when Navin in clearing
 banged the ball into H. James's hand, and
 a penalty being ordered, Boot found the
 net. No further point was registered in the
 first half, but in the second Bennett, Cum-
 ingham and Boot, in the order named,
 scored, in every instance, without giving
 Navin the ghost of a chance.

As remarked, the Sherwood Foresters
 were on the very top of their form. To a
 man they played excellently. The reshuffling
 of the forward line worked well, and the
 entire line showed a good understanding.
 The shooting was excellent and Navin was
 kept on the qui vive the entire period. Un-
 win was a tower of strength both in attack
 and defence, and was responsible for two
 admirable long-distance shots, which Navin
 saved in splendid style.

The Hornets' defence, although out-classed,
 played up sportingly. Windsor showed
 up well at centre-half, as did Bradbury and
 Finigan in their places, although the latter
 was not up to his best form. The two
 halves James at back played a sturdy game,
 and Navin at goal brought off save after save
 in splendid style. The shots that beat him
 gave him no chance whatever.

The following were the teams:—

Sherwood Foresters:—Edwards, goal,
 Christie and Wilkins, forwards; Hitch,
 Unwin and Sutton, halves; Bennett, Bardsman,
 Boot, Cunningham and Carwood, forwards.

Hornets:—Navin, goal; H. James and W.
 James, backs; Bradbury, Windsor and Fin-
 nigan, halves; Downes, James, Ashton,
 Strelly and Morris, forwards.

Referee:—Mr. H. Inwood.

SECOND DIVISION.

GAME ABANDONED.

The game in the Second Division of the
 League, between the Institute Luso-Indiano
 and the G. I. P. Institute was abandoned,
 owing to the ground being unfit for play.

"STEERED STRAIGHT AT A BERG."

HOW THE ROYAL EDWARD ESCAPED.

The collision of the Royal Edward, of the
 Canadian Northern Steamship Company,
 with an iceberg on May 28 was described to
 a representative of the "Observer" by an
 officer of the merchant service who was a
 passenger on board the vessel.

The Royal Edward, a steamer of about
 12,000 tons, commanded by Captain P. M.
 Wootton, R.N.R., left Quebec for Avon-
 mouth on May 19, with about 700 passengers
 and a crew numbering 324. When off Cape
 Race the vessel ran into fog, and at 3-30 a.m. on May 29
 a large iceberg loomed out of the fog about
 200 yards ahead. Although the engines
 were going slowly, and were immediately re-
 versed it was impossible to avert a collision.
 Captain Wootton, realising that he could not
 clear the berg, took the course of wise
 seamanship and steered straight at the berg,
 instead of giving a slanting blow, which
 might have ripped open the vessel's side.
 Owing to the low speed at which she was
 going, the impact was, fortunately, not very
 severe, but it was sufficient to damage the
 bow of the steamer and turn it right round.

The passengers were naturally greatly
 alarmed. They were, however, reassured
 by the ship's officers, who prevented anything
 like a panic. The boats were quickly cleared
 and prepared for lowering. One of the
 passengers, a foreigner, attempted to get
 into a boat before the women and children,
 and was promptly felled by the second
 officer. No further breach of order
 occurred. The damage to the vessel was
 slight, but the continuance of the fog pre-
 vented the steamer proceeding until 67
 hours after the time she struck the iceberg.

After the accident several icebergs appeared
 round the vessel, which had to start her
 engines frequently in order to avoid collision
 with the floating masses. At the time of
 the impact Captain Wootton was on the
 bridge, where he had been continuously for
 60 hours.

THIS WEEK'S ENGLISH MAIL.

NOT EXPECTED IN BOMBAY TILL FRIDAY EVENING.

The English Mail will be twelve hours late
 on Friday next. Ordinarily the mail steamer
 arrives in Bombay at daybreak on Friday
 morning, but this week, owing to the mails
 having been detained on the Continent, the
 mail steamer is not expected until 5 o'clock
 on Friday evening, and will not, therefore,
 be sent out for delivery until about 7 p.m.
 The following notice was received from
 the P. and O. Company yesterday:
 The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia
 with the outward Mails of the 12th instant
 left Aden at 6 a.m., to-day (Monday) and
 is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m.,
 on Friday next. This late arrival is due to
 the Mails having been detained on the Con-
 tinent reaching Brindisi 12 hours late.

MYSORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

A SUCCESSFUL START.

BIG CROWD OF VISITORS.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle".)

MYSORE, June 22.

The Mysore Polo Tournament began in
 fine weather this afternoon, but during the
 middle of the first game a smart shower of
 rain came down and made the ground rather
 heavy.

The play was witnessed by a pavilion full
 of Maharajahs and European guests, but
 the opening match between the Bangalore
 Gymkhana and the Mysore Local Service
 Lancers was most one-sided, the former win-
 ning by 9 goals to 1.

The teams were:—

GYMKHANA.

Capt. Wickham	1
Mr. Creagh	2
Capt. Milward	3
Col. Baldock	(Back)

LOCAL LANCERS.

Jamadar Shama Row	1
Faiz Mahomed	2
Sivaram Singh	3
Rissidar Mir Sadeddin	(Back)

The second game was between the 7th
 Hussars and the 26th Light Cavalry.
 Here again the victory was thoroughly a
 hollow one, the Hussars absolutely ran
 away from their opponents, who were ex-
 pected to put up rather a good defence.
 Play was of the slippery-slushy order, but
 no accidents occurred.

The 7th won by 7 goals to 1, the losers
 putting on their only point during the third
 period.

The teams were:—

7TH HUSSARS.

Mr. A. Breitmeiger	(Back)
26TH CAVALRY.	
Lieut. Addington	1

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Mr. H. Massie Buist in the "Morning Post," January 16th, 1914.

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ON THE 18TH INSTANT, between Meadows Street and Cuffe Parade, a GOLD CIGARETTE CASE with monogram "U. S."—Anyone bringing the same to the Office of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be handsomely rewarded.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, June 23, 1914.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

With the exception of the earldom conferred upon Lord Kitchener the Home Honours list, which we publish to-day, does not present any outstanding feature of interest, the distribution of titles following the usual lines. There are four new peers, four Privy Counsellors and a host of new baronets and knights and recipients of the Orders of the Bath and St. Michael and St. George in their various ranks. Some of these titles are conferred on people of distinction and are obviously well deserved, while the reasons for conferring others are scarcely not obvious, and must remain, as in the case of some names in the Indian Honours list, a matter of mystery to the ordinary public. One understands why certain politicians who have done nothing to merit distinction become peers, baronets, or knights. There may be even good political reasons for the gradual advancement up the scale of honours of the proprietor of a patent medicine; one need only be grateful that this sort of distinction is not existent in the present list in the profusion that has created so much scandal in recent years. But what is difficult to understand is the system on which a Prime Minister works in the selection of the representatives of science, art and literature for distinction. For one scientist, author, painter, or musician who receives a title on these occasions half-a-dozen names of persons more highly distinguished in the same ranks of life at once suggest themselves. There is one Order in the case of which no one can ever quarrel with the selection made. As Lord Melbourne, we think it was said, there is no "damned merit" about the Order of the Garter. The Liberal peer who has just been admitted to that most noble Order has at least done nothing to offend against the qualification thus laid down. Lord Kitchener's earldom is conferred presumably for his services in Egypt. It is somewhat unexpected as it is usual in such cases to reserve such a high distinction as this for the close of the recipient's official career. Lord Kitchener now holds three peerages. He was created a baron in 1893 at the close of his Egyptian Campaign, and a viscount in 1902 at the close of the South African War. Only one living British General has been so highly honoured, namely, Lord Roberts. But Lord Roberts is not a viscount, having been raised straight from a barony to an earldom. Sir Herbert Cozens-Hardy another new peer, is Master of the Rolls. For many years a distinguished Chancery lawyer, he was made a judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court in 1899. He became a Lord Justice of Appeal in 1901 and Master of the Rolls in 1907. He belongs to a well-known Norfolk Liberal family. Sir Edgar Vincent, who also becomes a peer, is a distinguished financier. He was appointed President of the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt in Constantinople in 1883. From 1883 to 1889, he was Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government and from the latter year until 1887, he was Governor of the Imperial Ottoman Bank. He is a Conservative, but a strong Free-Trader, and took an active part in fighting Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff Reform propaganda. Major-General Brocklehurst, the fourth new peer, is Equerry to Queen Alexandra and was previously Equerry to Queen Victoria. He

entered the Army in 1874, commanded the Royal Horse Guards 1894-1899; served in Egypt in 1882 and 1885 and commanded the Third Cavalry Brigade in Natal during the Boer War. He is Lord Lieutenant of the County of Rutland. Sir Leonard Lyell, was formerly Liberal member for Orkney. He is a big landowner in the North of Scotland and he was created a baron in 1894. Lord St. Davids, who is made a Privy Counsellor, was formerly better known as Sir John Wynford Phillips. He represented Pembrokehire until 1903 when he was created a baron by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. The Hon. J. Hume Cook has been Prime Minister and Minister of the Home Affairs in Australia since 1913. He is a self-made man and was formerly an estate agent. He was Government Whip in the first Deakin Ministry. Mr. H. J. Tennant, another new Privy Counsellor, is Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the War Office. He has been in Parliament since 1894. He is a brother of Mrs. Asquith and was formerly Mr. Asquith's Private Secretary. He is considered one of the most promising young men in the Government. He has made a special study of social and industrial problems and has presided over several Departmental Committees of the Home Office. Mr. Ellis Griffith, also made a Privy Counsellor, is a well-known Welsh M.P. and has been Under-Secretary of State in the Home Department since 1912. The new baronets mostly come into public prominence for the first time. The best known among them is Sir Joseph Beecham, the proprietor of the famous Beecham's Pills, who, according to a Reuters telegram, has just purchased the greater part of the famous Covent Garden district in London, including the Market, Drury Lane Theatre, and the Opera House. Sir John Bunn is a well-known Liberal, who first came into distinction as a Progressive Member of the London County Council, and is the father of the L. C. C. Tramways. He formerly represented Devonport in the House of Commons, but lost his seat in 1910. He was created a knight in 1905. His son is the member for Greenwich. Sir Thomas Bowater, the Lord Mayor of London, who, according to custom, becomes a baronet, has long been a distinguished person in the City of London, though he is a Manchester man by birth. He has also had distinguished ancestors, one of whom was Admiral of the White Fleet in 1829 and fought at the Battle of Trafalgar. Another, a General, fought at Waterloo, of whom it is gravely regretted in "The Times" that he had the distinction of being born in St. James's Palace, though the reason for this is not recorded. Sir Robert Hobart has had a long career in minor offices of distinction. He was twice Private Secretary to the Marquis of Hartington, when Secretary of State for War, and served in a similar capacity to no less than six Ministers of the Crown from 1863 to 1895 without ever reaching a post of sufficient importance to employ a private secretary himself. But this record does not exhaust the history of his public utility. He was Secretary to the Duke of Norfolk, for the purposes of King Edward's Coronation, and was "Gold Stick Officer" at the Coronation of their present Majesties. He represented the New Forest in Parliament from 1906-10. History in the shape of all available books of reference has nothing to record of the remainder of the new baronets. The new knights are better known. Dr. Mawson, the Antarctic explorer, has well deserved the honour conferred upon him. Mr. James Frazer, as a leading anthropologist and a writer of greater distinction, charm and much erudition, is also deservedly honoured. Mr. George Henschel, a musician, of Polish descent, who like many of his compatriots has settled in England. He was the founder, and, from 1884 to 1895, Conductor of the London Symphony Concerts, and is a professor of singing at the Royal College of Music, which is not exactly renowned for the production of great singers. England does not produce many great musicians but there are several who should have been honoured before Mr. Henschel. Dr. Herringham is a well-known physician and Vice-Chancellor of the London University. Mr. St. John Hope, described by Reuters as a historian, can hardly lay claim to that distinction, his researches having been confined to such minor matters as the Staff Plates of the Knights of the Garter and the insignias of the Corporations of England and Wales. He is Director of the Royal Archaeological Institute. Dr. William Milligan is a well-known throat and ear specialist, and Dr. Seymour Sharkey is consulting physician and lecturer on medicine to St. Thomas's Hospital. The remainder of the newly-made knights are not people of any particular interest.

There are five recipients of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. Lord Liverpool has been Governor of New Zealand since 1912. He is a well-known Liberal Peer, and served in South Africa, 1901-02. Mr. Borden, who now becomes Sir Robert Borden, is too well-known as Prime Minister of Canada to need explanation, and the same remark applies to General Sir Leslie. Rundle.

Admiral Sir Day Bosanquet is just about to complete his term as Governor of South Australia. He was Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies some years ago, and has also been Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. Sir Conyngham Greene, British Ambassador in Tokio since 1912, has had a distinguished career in the diplomatic service. He first came into prominence as British Agent at Pretoria during the troublous time that preceded the Boer War. In the lower ranks of this Order an honour, the conferment of which will cause gratification, is that given to Sir Benjamin Robertson, who is made a K. C. M. G. for his recent services in South Africa. Among the new Knights of the Bath too, there is one in which Bombay people will be especially interested and Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Peirse K.C.B., will receive the congratulations of his many friends in this Presidency. Sir Thomas Holness, who is already a K. C. S. I., after two years' service as Permanent Under-Secretary at the India Office is now made a K.C.B., an honour that has been very easily earned, and is likely to cause some heart burning among equally deserving men of the Home Civil Service into whose domain he has trespassed.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Churchill's Experiment.

It seems as if the Home Government made an initial mistake in not having consulted Russia in regard to the Admiralty contract with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. In the debate in Parliament the other day Sir Edward Grey expressly stated that neither Russia nor Persia had been consulted because no need for the Company's concession existed before the Anglo-Russian Convention, and the contract had in no way altered that. Apparently, however, the Russians think differently, and the Conservative papers led by the official "Novoe Vremya," have promptly opened the campaign against the contract. According to Reuters telegram to-day, they declare it to be a "breach of the letter and spirit" of the Convention, and "a serious danger for Russia," alleging that its scope extends far into the Russian sphere of influence. This declaration of the Russian Press is not without force, for, although the concessions held by the Anglo-Persian Company were not invalidated by the Convention of 1907, the division of Persia, under that agreement, into three spheres of influence gives Russia the legal right to challenge the intrusion of the British Government, not only into the neutral zone, but to some extent into the territory reserved for the Russians. As "The Times" pointed out the other day, "the present scheme appears to shift the strategic danger point several hundred miles farther west." An understanding with Russia will no doubt be arrived at ultimately, but the Admiralty contract has at last given Russia the opportunity she has long desired to relax the strict maintenance of her treaty obligations towards both England and Persia, and she will certainly demand a *quid pro quo*. We may, therefore, expect and should certainly be prepared for the "new important move," which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald foresaw in his criticism of the political consequences of the contract.

What The Future May Bring.

The area of the Anglo-Persian concession in Persia is, as has been mentioned before, a large one, including the whole of the British zone; the whole of the neutral zone, with the exception of a small strip of land between Meshed and Afghanistan; and nearly half of the Russian zone, including Toleran. Beside the two proved areas at Kas-i-Shirin and Shustar, oil wells are believed to exist about the whole area. Kas-i-Shirin, it may not be generally known is understood to have been awarded to Turkey by the Turco-Persian Delimitation Commission, but the rights of the Company have been specifically safeguarded. The town is just out of the Russian zone, being moreover quite open to attack from the Luristan tribes. So far as the actual supply of oil is concerned, the situation presents no great difficulty. But when the Company begin to work new fields and extend their operations the matter becomes one of considerable magnitude. The political difficulties attendant on such a task in a still disturbed country may often be expected to be acute, and we cannot share Sir Edward Grey's optimism that the protection of 150 miles of pipe line is not a very formidable operation. In the present unsettled conditions that rule both in the British zone and in the neutral zone, there is every reason to believe that protection will be by no means easy without thorough military occupation, which, again, would greatly complicate our relations with Russia, and as an inevitable consequence, the whole problem of Indian defence. This is the political aspect of the Admiralty's contract for Persian oil, an

aspect by no means altogether reassuring; but, if the political difficulties are overcome by a bold, and at the same time prudent, policy a great future of industrial development may be predicted for Persia. The oil industry in its turn will increase the need of railways, and the whole country will be gradually opened out, perhaps commencing a new era of prosperity for the Persian people.

Sir M. Durand on Persia.

The views of Sir Mortimer Durand, who knows Persia more intimately than most Englishmen, on the Anglo-Russian Convention are of special interest at this time. Speaking during mail week before the Central Asian Society he said that, looking at the actual terms of the Convention, we had made a bad bargain. Sir Mortimer went on to say that Lord Crewe had made him personally responsible in a speech in the Lords for the decision arrived at by the Government as to Persia, but he believed that was an unintentional representation.

He had drawn a line on the map which included Hamadan, Kermanshah, Isfahan, and told us an area in which we had absolute control of the trade, while beyond that the Russians were competing successfully to an extent with us. Lord Crewe had given all the latter portion to Russia as a sphere of influence, and had limited our sphere of interest to a small portion from Gazik to Bandar Abbas.

Sir Mortimer warned his audience that India must always be Britain's first Asiatic interest and that the military occupation of Southern Persia might lead to developments against us.

The Burma L.G.

"The Indianman" of May 20th has an article advocating the appointment of a Burma Civilian to the Lieutenant-Governorship of that Province when Sir Harvey Adamson's term of office expires next year. The practice of appointing a provincial Civilian to the highest executive post in Burma originated with that of Sir Thirkell White and no doubt it will be adhered to in future unless there is a dearth of suitable men in the Burma Commission, a contingency not improbable in a province, a considerable portion of which is not yet thoroughly settled and more or less archaic, if we are entitled to judge by recent events. Before the time of Sir Thirkell White, civilians from other provinces were always sent to rule over Burma, which was a great deal to some of these men. "The Indianman" declares that the Burma Civilian must always have the advantage of the Indian Civilian inasmuch as the latter will be confronted with conditions with which he is unfamiliar. This applies equally to Viceroys and Governors, and entirely ignores the fact that "the man on the spot" seldom possesses the larger qualities of statesmanship which are essential in a good administration. If a first-class man is available in Burma, by all means give him the prize post of his service; but to reserve the Lieutenant-Governorship to a member of the Commission whose official life is spent in a somewhat backward and, to use the official phraseology, "non-regulation" province would be a serious mistake. In the interests of the Burma service, the appointment of a Burma man to the Lieutenant-Governorship may be desirable, but in the interests of the people, there can be no question they should have the best man available, whether from India or elsewhere.

Six Inches of Rain.

Oh Sunday, Bombay was the rainiest place in India, the rainfall registered at Colaba Observatory being 6.14 inches. The next highest figure was five inches at Surat and Moulmein. Up to Saturday, the rainfall in Bombay was over six-and-a-half inches in defect; now it is about an inch in excess, without counting the heavy fall yesterday. There had been fears that the late arrival of the rains would have a serious effect on the crops in Salsette and elsewhere, but the past week-end has saved the situation, and the ryots are now quite happy. In Gujerat, the monsoon had not up to Sunday penetrated beyond Surat, but as there was very heavy rain there on Sunday, it would probably spread yesterday into Broach, Baroda, Ahmedabad and the other rainless districts, and to-morrow's figures will, no doubt, show a change for the better there also. At the time of writing, all the indications are in favour of continued rain in Bombay.

Music as Consumption Cure.

The Comtesse de Brimont recently delivered a lecture on "The healing power of music," specially in regard to consumption. She says that the singing teacher is the best doctor for the cure of consumption, and cited her own example. She said that both her parents died of consumption, but that she got rid of all traces of that fell disease through singing. Many people have observed that generally singers live long, and singing, it is said, is a cure for nervous ailments, just as games develop the muscles. Incidentally, the Comtesse says that babies should not be soothed when they scream in their infancy, as it is their natural tendency to do so, and it removes any weakness of the lungs which they may have inherited. We doubt, however, whether screeching of the part of babies acts as a nerve tonic to the parents!

RECIPIENTS OF BIRTHDAY HONOURS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

HOME LIST.

EARLDOM FOR LORD KITCHENER.

MANY NEW BARONETS AND KNIGHTS.

SIR B. ROBERTSON HONOURED.

REAR ADMIRAL PEIRSE, K.C.B.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.

The Home Honours List is as follows:—
Lord Kitchener has been created an Earl.

PEERAGES.

Sir Herbert Cozens-Hardy.
Sir Edgar Vincent.
Major-General Brocklehurst.
Sir Leonard Lyell.

LORD AND LADY GLADSTONE.



On the King's birthday Lord Gladstone was honoured with a G. C. B.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

Lord St. Davids.
Mr. Cook, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia.
Mr. Tennant, M.P.
Mr. Ellis Griffith, M.P.

GRAND CROSS OF ST MICHAEL AND ST GEORGE.
Lord Liverpool, Governor of New Zealand

SIR F. L. SPROTT,



Bombay

Mr. Borden, Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada.
General Sir Leslie Rundle, Governor of Malta.

Admiral Sir Day Bosanquet, Governor of South Australia.
Sir Conyngham Greene, British Ambassador in Tokio.

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Mr. Smith, Governor of Nyasaland Protectorate.

Sir Benjamin Robertson, in recognition of his services in the Union of South African Enquiry, regarding Indians.

Major-General Godley, G.O.C. the Forces in New Zealand.

Mr. Mercer, Crown Agent.

Colonel Hyles, Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Crown Agents.

COMPANIONS OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Mr. Stubbs, Colonial Secretary of Ceylon.

Mr. Fox, Consul-General at Chengtu.

Mr. Hobart-Hampden, of the British Embassy in Tokio.

Mr. Sly, Consul at Harbin.

HONORARY COMPANION

The Sultan of Brunei.

BARONETS.

Mr. Horrick, Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Gloucestershire.

Mr. Mackay, the Glasgow ship-owner.

Mr. Robert Nivison, stock-broker for the Dominions Loans.

Mr. Stevenson, Lord Provost of Glasgow.

Sir T. V. Bowater, Lord Mayor of London.

Mr. St. John-Sope, the historian.

Colonel King, secretary to the Naval and Military Tournament.

Dr. William Milligan.

Dr. Sharkey.

Mr. Lindsey Smith, formerly Judge in the Court of Zanzibar.

Mr. Stanley, Managing-Director of the London Underground Railways.

Mr. Urquhart, Lord Provost of Dundee.

Mr. James Duncan, M.P.

Mr. Bethell, formerly M.P. (Liberal) for the Maldon Division of Essex.

Mr. Painter and Colonel Humphrey, Sheriffs of London.

Dr. Mawson, the Antarctic explorer.

G. C. B.

General Sir Arthur Singleton Wynne.

Admiral Sir R. F. H. Henderson.

K. C. V. O.

Major-General Robb.

I. S. O.

Mr. Trump, ex-director of Works, F.M.S.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR.

Mr. Redmayne.

Mr. Lockhart, jute manufacturer, Kirkcaldy.

HONOURS FOR ROYALTIES.

Queen Mary has been appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the 18th Hussars.

Queen Alexandra has been appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the 19th Hussars and the Yorkshire Regiment.

The Princess Royal has been appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the 7th Dragoons.

Princess Louise has been appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Argyll Highlanders.

EARL KITCHENER



Who was honoured on the King's birthday.

Lieutenant-General Sir F. R. Wingate.
Lord Gladstone.

K. C. B.

Sir T. W. Holderness.

Lieutenant-General Belfield.

Colonel David Henderson.

Colonel Von Donop.

Admiral Rice.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir A. E. Bethell.

Rear-Admiral Beatty.

Rear-Admiral Peirse.

Surgeon-General May.

Sir John McDermott.

C. B.

Colonel H. G. Smith.

Colonel Roper.

Colonel George St. John.

Brigadier-General the Hon. C. E. Bingham.

Colonel Hickie.

Colonel De Gex.

Colonel Scott-Kerr.

Colonel A. J. Chapman.

Colonel F. J. Smith.

Major Doughty-Wylie.

Rear-Admiral De Chair.

Captain Dumas, R.N.

Captain Dreyer, A.N.

Paymaster-in-Chief, Krabbe.

KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.

Earl Beauchamp.

KNIGHT OF THE TIASTLE.

Baron Kinnaird.

HOME HONOURS.

The Lord Kitchener's Earldom is conferred presumably for his services in Egypt. It is somewhat unexpected as it is usual in such cases to reserve such a high distinction as this for the close of the recipient's official career. Lord Kitchener now holds three peerages. He was created a Baron in 1898 at the close of his Egyptian Campaign and a Viscount in 1902 at the close of the South African War. Only one being, British General has been so highly honoured, namely, Lord Roberts. But Lord Roberts is not a Viscount, having been raised straight from a barony to an Earldom.

Sir Herbert Cozens Hardy is Master of the Rolls. For many years a distinguished Chancery lawyer he was made a judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court in 1899. He became a Lord Justice of Appeal in 1901 and Master of the Rolls in 1907. He belongs to a well-known Norfolk Liberal family.

Sir Edgar Vincent is a distinguished financier. He was appointed President of the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt in Constantinople in 1883. From 1883 to 1889, he was Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government and from the latter year until 1887 he was Governor of Imperial Ottoman Bank. He is a Conservative, but a strong Free-Trader, and took an active part in fighting Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff Reform propaganda.

Major-General Brocklehurst, who is also raised to the peerage, is Equerry to Queen Alexandra and was previously Equerry to Queen Victoria. He entered the Army in

SIR THOMAS V. FOWATER.



The Lord Mayor of London, who has created a baronet on the King's birthday.

EARL BEAUCHAMP K. C. M. G., K. C.



Who has had the Order of the Garter bestowed on him.

1874, commanded the Royal Horse Guards 1894-1899; served in Egypt in 1882 and 1885 and commanded the Third Cavalry Brigade in Natal during the Boer War. He is Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Rutland.

Rear-Admiral Peirse has been Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron since 1912. He joined the Royal Navy in 1873, and as Lieutenant of the Intrepid was present at the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, and afterwards went through the Egyptian War. He commanded the Barracatta during the South African War, was Inspector of Target Practice 1909-11, and commanded the 1st Battle Squadron, Home Fleet.

BRITISH WARSHIPS AT REVAL.

VISITED BY ENORMOUS CROWDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

REVAL, June 21.

Enormous crowds, headed by Members of the Duma and the President of the Duma, visited the British warships to-day.

The President and Rear-Admiral Beatty toasted each other in the most cordial terms.

H. M. Cruisers Boadicea and Lowestoft are proceeding to St. Peter-burg.

BRITISH SERVICE OFFICERS IN THE ARMY.

NEW SCALE OF PAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 22.

The new scale of pay of rank for officers of British Service in military employ, including officers of the Indian Ordnance Department and Military Works Services, are gazetted. These take effect from 1st January, 1914, and carry exchange compensation allowance.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATION IN LONDON.

A REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.

The King's birthday was celebrated in fine weather favoured by sunshine to-day. The principal ceremony in connection with it was the trooping of colours and the Horse Guards parade.

The King and Queen, members of the Royal family and members of the Cabinet were present.

A feature of the ceremony was the presence of Colonial and Indian visitors.

THE INDIANS' BILL.

SECOND READING STILL UNDER DISCUSSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, June 21.

The Senate is still discussing the second reading of the Indians Bill.

The "Natal Mercury" suggests that the Bill should be subject to the Indians' alternative of returning to India or re-indenturing, as by the repeal of the three pounds tax they are liable to become prohibited immigrants.

It quotes the Indian paper the "African



Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

Sir Stanley Lockhart Batchelor, Judge of the Bombay High Court.

The following are the details:—Second Lieutenant R.H.A. Rs. 200 a month; British Cavalry, Rs. 300; R.F. and R.G.A., Rs. 250; British Infantry, Rs. 250. A Lieutenant on promotion gets an increase of Rs. 50 in all branches. A Lieutenant after six years' service receives an increase of Rs. 25, a Captain on promotion gets an increase of Rs. 110; a Captain after three years in rank and with twelve years in service gets an increase of Rs. 45; the pay of Majors will be notified later.

SIR DOUGLAS AND LADY MAWSON



The intrepid Antarctic explorer honoured with a knighthood on the King's birthday.

MR. P. G. MESSENT, C. I. E.,



Chief Engineer of the Port Trust, Bombay.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE

CONTINUED DEPRESSION
IN THE CITY.

SERIES OF SHOCKS.

EXODUS FROM THE STOCK
EXCHANGE.

GERMAN TRADE RIVALRY.

Depression in the City of London is heavier than ever; idle markets and a series of depressing incidents form the history of the week.

It used to be as much as a Stock Exchange man's membership was worth to follow any other business or profession; now the law is broken continually. It is an open secret, that many on the list of members, in addition to some of those who have resigned, are keeping the wolf from the door by "book making."

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, June 5.

What a highly strung age we live in! There are those who may rightly argue that there is too much telephoning, cabling and other methods of quick communication nowadays. It certainly has the effect of causing the troubles of the various financial centres to react on one another to such an extent that the state of nervous tension at times becomes unbearable. This week the City has had a bad attack, if the word attack can be used of what is merely a change for the worse in sickness that has been of many months duration. We started with the usual depressing reports from the New East and Mexico. Then followed a series of sales from Paris; enquiry soon proved that these were accentuated by a troublesome state of affairs at St. Petersburg where a period of over-speculation was reacting with disastrous results. By way of giving a final douche to this particular matter, most unfavourable reports came to hand regarding the Spies Petroleum Company, one of the most important concerns in the Russian Oil Market. The Company has always been unlucky in the matter of water; and on this occasion, not only has an important well, a new producer, had to be plugged down pending the settlement of the water difficulty, but three other wells that were on the eve of being completed have been delayed. Needless to say the shares of the Company had a heavy fall. During the week the already gloomy spirits of members were further depressed by rumours of another big firm in difficulties, the sum involved, it was said, amounting to no less than a million.

DEPRESSING INCIDENTS.

However, said the few optimists that still existed yesterday, the outlook for money is better now than the Bank of England is getting all the gold she wants. Alas for human hopes, this morning it was early known that active men were busy getting a Canadian loan for no less than five millions sterling underwritten. That corner of the Stock Exchange known as Capel Court, where those dignified issues known as gilt-edged securities are dealt in, immediately showed its appreciation of the news by a drop in Government issues, from Consols downwards. These have all been depressing incidents during the week, but the all-pervading cloud that has never ceased to hang over the markets has been the Home political development. Like the rest of their countrymen members of the Stock Exchange cannot rid themselves of a belief that at the last moment some solution of the Ulster problem will be found. But, in the meanwhile, members of the Stock Exchange like members of the House of Commons on both sides and other distinguished Englishmen have been to Ulster to see for themselves and have returned with ominous shakings of the head. This all makes it very difficult for the average broker and jobber to live, and so far from being surprised that from five to six hundred members have left the House in the past twelve months, the wonder more have not done so. It is ominous times that the Committee are very much on a law that in old days was enforced with the utmost rigour. It used to be as much as a Stock Exchange man's ship was worth to risk breaking the law as he should not follow any other

business or profession; now the law is broken continually. Not only have many of those who have resigned their memberships taken to "book making," but it is an open secret that many of those on the list of members are keeping the wolf from the door by this form of money making. Fortunately for them, despite the bad times, there never was a period when so much betting went on as takes place now.

AN IDLE WEEK.

The only movement of interest or encouragement among foreign issues during the week has been an improvement in Brazilian bonds on a favourable movement in the Rio Exchange. Home Rails have been depressed on general absence of business, though pessimistic rumours regarding labour have also had their influence. At the same time the present level of quotations amply discounts many unfavourable features, especially among such leading stocks as I have referred to in these letters from time to time; notably Westerns, North Westerns, and Midlands. It is a question whether there has ever been a more idle week in the American Railway Market than that which has just passed. There is absolutely nothing worth chronicling in the department. Of course the Empress of Ireland disaster does not mean any material loss to the Canadian Pacific Company nor should it affect the bookings in their boats to any appreciable extent. At the same time the international market position is so sensitive just now and Canadian Pacific are so widely dealt in that it is scarcely surprising that they have remained under a cloud since the terrible tragedy in the St. Lawrence River. Grand Trunks have been an easy market. Mexican Rails lost the slight improvement they marked last week, but Brazils, as I said above have been firm and Argentine Railway issues steady. The South African Mining Market has been practically dead. Copper shares have been adversely affected by the fall in the value of the metal. This cannot continue and must be the result of artificial manipulation. In the meanwhile there is not an expert who is not trying to puzzle out some explanation of the paradox. Whatever the explanation may be it is difficult to believe it can be a natural one. The event in the oil market has been the collapse in Spies shares, to which I have already referred.

SHELL TRANSPORT COMPANY.

Following the depressing news from the Spies Company it was cheering to the oil market to receive an excellent annual report from the Shell Transport Company. The profit for 1913 is £1,581,200 or over £400,000 better than the previous year. The dividend is 35 per cent as compared with 30 per cent, and though only £9,200 is carried to reserve as compared with £45,600, the amount carried forward £326,600 shows an improvement of over £60,000. In connection with this must be taken into account the enormous sum written off for depreciation, £1,218,000 against £1,100,000 in 1912. In face of this there seems very little reason to put more than has been to reserve. An interim dividend of one shilling per share in respect of the current year is announced. It is interesting to note how the traffic receipts of some of our leading railway companies on the past five months' work out, as compared with the corresponding period last year. Take the Great Western in 1913 that Company reported an increase to date of £373,000; so far this year it has over and above that £24,000. On the Metropolitan an increase was shown at the end of May last year of £4,363, but this year there is an increase over and above that sum of £31,592. The stock of the Metropolitan last year reached 56 3/8; it can now be bought at 39. A striking example of the bed rock level to which Home Railway quotations have fallen. During this year South Western Deferred Stock has been 41 1/2; it is now 34 1/2. There are only one or two stray remarks on the position of the Home Railway Market, but they are sufficient to indicate any one who cares to study the situation how he will find the land lies.

GERMAN TRADE RIVALRY.

Perhaps from so distant a land as India you are able to see things in Europe in their proper proportions; but over here people live in a chronic state of nerves regarding the rivalry of Germany in matters of trade. Nowhere has this been more marked than in the shipping trade where due consideration has not been given to the solid basis on which ship-building is carried on in this country as compared with Germany. The report of the great ship-building firm of Vulkan of Hamburg and Stettin is calculated to soothe the nerves of the alarmists. It must indeed be a dismal reading to shareholders. In the first place reserves have been drawn upon to the extent of over 4,700,000 marks in order to cover working deficit and provide for depreciation. The working deficit, without taking into account the pension fund, coupon tax and benevolent contribution fund, amounts to 2,012,718 marks, the actual loss on factory account being 1,625,476 marks. To this has to be added the sum of 261,659 marks which it is proposed to write off for depreciation. Then we have the final trading results for the year; a deficit of no less than 4,652,315 marks. It must said that some of this depressing deficit is due to wise conservation on the part of the directors who have taken into account probable losses on contracts to be completed in 1914 and 1915. Of course these German firms have been the victims of some serious strikes.

A NATURALIST IN CEYLON.

Major E. W. Mayor, the well-known naturalist, has concluded a collecting tour of 15 months in Ceylon on behalf of the Bombay Natural History Society and the British Museum. He sailed for Bombay on Thursday last after despatching the last consignment of 1,400 skins and spirit specimens procured. Interviewed he complained of the reluctance of the natives to help in the task of collection in marked contrast to the attitude of the natives of India. The work had thus been protracted. He secured some valuable specimens among the smaller mammals. He commented upon the large numbers of leopards and elephants in the Ceylon jungles and suggested that the elephants be thinned out for the protection of agriculturalists. Deer, on the other hand, needed increased protection against the universal poaching. Additional game sanctuaries were badly needed.

FAITH AND FACTS.

NEW MOVEMENT AGAINST
INTELLECTUALISM.DEAN INGE ON MODERN
THOUGHT.

At the Essex Hall on June 4 the Dean of St. Paul's (Dr. Inge) gave what is known as the Essex Hall lecture. There was a crowded audience. The subject of the lecture was "The Religious Philosophy of Plotinus and Some Modern Philosophies of Religion," says "The Times." Dr. Inge, in opening, said we saw a revolt against determinism and intellectualism in full blast. Ghosts once more walked abroad, the medicine man reappeared as a faith-healer, and Christian science churches did a roaring trade. In tracing the results of the new influences upon religion, he devoted a long passage to the modernist movement, urging that it stripped the figure of Christ of all that Christians had loved to see in Him, and left us only an enthusiastic peasant.

Dr. Inge said that in an age when knowledge was so much specialized that there was a danger lest its votaries, like the builders of the Tower of Babel, lost contact with each other by not understanding each other's language, we were apt to under-estimate the interdependence of the various branches of intellectual activity. The wish was often father to the thought, even with persons of rare intellectual honesty. The desire to reach acceptable conclusions was apparent in metaphysics, unmistakable in ethics, and almost barefaced in systematic theology. (Laughter.) The theory of progress first arose in France in the generation before the Revolution. When it crossed to England it characteristically took the form of faith in boundless industrial expansion. Its fanatics were trade statistics, its goal the world-wide supremacy of British commerce. It might be studied to advantage in the smug and self-complacent philosophy of Macaulay's English history. (Laughter.) But Darwin's doctrine of the survival of the fittest was closely connected with the dominant social and political events of his day. Now we saw a counter-revolt against Darwinism, against determinism, and against intellectualism in full blast. The root of all the new movements—whether they called themselves neo-Lamarckism, vitalism, activism, voluntarism, or pragmatism, was the new faith in the almost unlimited power of purposive effort to ameliorate human conditions. "The gates of the future are open," Bergson had said, with his usual felicity in epigram. That was what our generation wished to believe in politics and social reform, and, rather Jewish, philosopher who had told them exactly what they wanted to hear. Their delight was increased when they were told that the intellect was only one and not the best line of progress; that something called instinct often provided a short cut to the point we wanted to reach. Thinking was hard work. What a joy to hear that it was mostly waste of time. (Laughter.)

THE RESURRECTION OF GHOSTS.

There were other factors which added strength to the revolt against what was now called intellectualism. Democracy found very half-hearted support from science and philosophy. Then, too, there were the conservative forces of religious orthodoxy, which were half silenced, but not at all convinced, during the heyday of materialistic science. Supernaturalism, which was long ago called "Faith's dearest child," could lift up her head again under the shelter of the "new philosophy." Not only was free will rehabilitated, but the primitive spiritism of the savage could come forth unabashed from its lurking places in the minds of the half-civilized. Ghosts once more walked abroad, and were patronized by the highly-respectable gentlemen and ladies who studied psychical research. The medicine man reappeared as a faith healer and made a good income. Christian science churches and hotels at Lourdes did a roaring trade. Priests were overjoyed at the unexpected boom in their earliest line of business. The pride of the intellectuals had indeed received a blow. They had learned that the ingrained mental habits of 50,000 years were not to be destroyed by the labours of a few university professors. (Laughter.)

What were the results of the new movement in religion? During the tyranny of the mechanical theory religion was in the painful position of being driven from pillar to post. Its dogmas had been formed to suit the hypothesis of supernaturalistic dualism or occasional intervention, and during the so-called Ages of Faith it was regarded as certain that the world consisted of two "orders," the natural and the supernatural.

THE MODERNIST MOVEMENT.

But in the modernist movement Christian apologetics took another turn which promised a complete deliverance from the attacks of science and criticism. The modernists declared that their philosophical theory was forced upon them by the results of their historical criticism. They stripped the figure of Christ of all that Christians loved to see in Him, and left us only an enthusiastic peasant obsessed with the Messianic expectations which were common at the time in Palestine. Thus it became necessary to distinguishing "comme deux Christes," the one the historical prophet, who had few claims on the reverence of posterity, and the other the object of the Church's worship, a non-historical dying and rising Saviour-God. It was this latter idea of Christ which formed the centre of the Christian religion, and it

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BELGAUM DISTRICT SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

ENCOURAGING FIRST YEAR'S WORK.

The first annual report of the working of the Belgaum District Sanitary Association during the year ending February 28th 1914, has been published. It states:

The primary work undertaken by the Association in its initial stage was the enlistment of members and collection of funds to carry on its work. This work is still going on, and will continue. A great deal of our time has been spent in securing at least some members in every Taluka of the District and a decent fund to start our work. We began organising lectures on Sanitary subjects about the end of April 1913.

VILLAGE SANITATION.

We have undertaken the work of pushing on the idea of improving village sanitation by the voluntary labour of the people themselves. In places where Sanitary Committees can be formed by voluntary contributions by the people and where local contributions can easily be raised, formation of such committees is advocated. The President and the Collector was pleased to forward extracts from a paper written by Mr. Naik, our joint Secretary, for the last co-operative conference at Poona on co-operation and village sanitation, to the Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris in the District and this has had a very happy result. We now see every where in the District improvement in village sanitation by voluntary labour preached by the officials' and non-officials and many villagers have begun to put the idea into practice. We are indebted in this respect to the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. A. W. W. Mackie I.C.S., Assistant Collector S. D., at Mugutkhan Hubli in Sampagosa Taluka. He presided at a meeting held there, by Mr. Naik, on co-operation and sanitation, and personally advised the villagers to improve the sanitation of the village by voluntary labour. The result was that when he again visited the village 7 days after, the whole village had been cleaned, gutters had been dug up, and roads levelled and cleaned. He has made similar efforts at Kittur. Other villages that have been improved on similar lines during the period under report are Arlikatti and Kanabargi in Belgaum Taluka, Rudrapur, Mutwad, Hirekop and Dundikop in Murgod Mahal, Chandgad, Datye, and Halkarni in Chandgad Mahal. Two Sanitary Committees have been established as a result of these endeavours during the period under report, one at Tigadi in Sampagosa Taluka and other at Sattgiri in Murgod Mahal. Correspondence is in progress regarding the formation of a sanitary committee at Karikatti, while proposals have been submitted for establishing one at Gunthosur in Parasagad Taluka. In Sampagosa Taluka steps have been taken to clean wells and other sources of water to prevent infectious diseases. In Parasagad Taluka certain step wells have been converted into draw wells. There are about 23 villages in this Taluka which get their drinking water from the river. Arrangements are now made that washing and cleaning operations should be carried on lower down the river, the upper portion being reserved exclusively for drinking purposes.

Inoculation has been freely preached throughout the District. It can now be safely said that inoculation as a preventive measure against plague has been thoroughly popularised in the urban as well as in the rural areas of the District. The number of inoculated in the District this year has been 1373 where as last year it was only 3970.

There were at the end of the year 3 patrons 2 life members and 469 ordinary members. An abstract of the account (appended) shows the financial state of the Association. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,714-15-0 and the expenditure to Rs. 611-4-10. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 1,173-10-2 of which Rs. 1,000 balance of the Post Office Savings Bank, and Rs. 173-10-2 with the Vice-President of Belgaum Municipality who is the Treasurer of the Association.

The Commissioner who has been chosen by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland to represent it at the celebration of the beginning of that Church's work in India, which is to take place in Calcutta in November, is the Rev. P. MacAdam Muir, D.D., the minister of Glasgow Cathedral or St. Mungo's Church. Dr. MacAdam Muir is widely known as one of the most cultured and scholarly ministers of his Church. He was Moderator of the General Assembly in the year 1910. He is also one of the Chaplains to the King in Scotland.

CURIOUS APPLICATION AGAINST THE CABINET.

At the Bow Street Police Court, London, on May 29, Mr. John Wallace, an Irish barrister, applied to Mr. Hopkins for permission to produce documents in support of an application he made the previous week for process against Mr. Asquith and other members of the Cabinet "in regard to the disappearance of the crown jewels from Dublin Castle."

The applicant wished to put in an affidavit in which he said he withdrew his case from certain judges of the High Court because of their trickery.

Mr. Hopkins: That is of no use here. We want an "information" sworn to in this Court.

The Applicant: I wish to prove the strength of the case against the Cabinet for abetment. These documents contain proof in themselves.

Mr. Hopkins: I am sorry, Mr. Wallace, you try my patience. Some time I think you are going to produce an "information," but it never comes. I bid you "Good day."

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TYEBHOY SHAIKH HOSSONALLY.

SITUATION IN EPIRUS.

CHANGES DURING SIX YEARS.

Writing of a recent tour through Epirus, a correspondent of the "Morning Post" says:—

Six years have elapsed since my previous visit to Janina, then under Turkish rule, and the first impression that I received was the facility with which Epirus can now be traversed. On my previous journey it took me the best part of two days by carriage to accomplish the 65 miles which separate Preveza from Janina, while from the port of Santi Quaranta, a distance of 70 miles, the drive was somewhat longer. Now a daily public motor takes one up from Preveza in four hours; and, while the Albanian question is quiet, similar public motors ply between Arta and Janina, Janina and Argirocastro, Janina and Santi Quaranta, and from Janina to Premeti and Leskoviki. Ere long, moreover, the communication between Janina and the outside world will be still further facilitated by the new road in course of construction between the Epirote capital and the fine natural harbour of Goumenista, opposite the southern end of Corfu.

So much for improved communications. Janina now provides other advantages which were lacking six years ago. There is now a good hotel, with a view over the lake and the great snow-clad range of mountains behind it which Switzerland might envy, and which, as I saw it, with the full moon shining in the romantic and tragic waters, where once the "Lion of Janina" drowned the fair Euphrosyne, is the realization of grand opera. A club, to which visitors are admitted, provides meals and the newspapers, and a military band in the evenings enlivens the "Square of Constantine the Liberator," as the centre of Janina life is now called. Janina, however suffers commercially from the loss of Northern Epirus, which cuts her off from some of her old markets, such as Argirocastro, while the problem of the 25,000 refugees weighs heavily upon the country.

Argirocastro is a dream for a painter. I have visited practically all the medieval castles of Greece; but this is the finest of them—finer than Chlountos, more beautiful than Passava or Monemvasia. The "Silver Castle" rises above the valley of the Drino; the town of some 12,000 inhabitants spreads over three hills, the castle towers majestically above it, while every embrasure frames a perfect photograph. Professor Lambros has summed up Argirocastro in a phrase as "the Mycenaean Medieval Greece." But of the castle's history little can be ascertained. An Epirote chronicle, based on local traditions, ascribes its origin to a certain Argyros during the reign of Justin II. In the second half of the sixth century, the Imperial historian John Cantacuzene, mentions it in 1338 as one of the towns remaining loyal to the Byzantine Empire; and, in 1390, Euan Buondelmonti, the Florentine despot of Janina, was imprisoned in its dungeons till his influential friends in Italy had raised a large sum of money for his ransom. When I saw it, the Autonomos flag, a Byzantine double eagle with a yellow crown on a blue-and-white ground, was flying over the medieval walls, which Ali Pasha had repaired. It was curious to notice in the castle an old English canon, dated 1797, from the steamship Clyde, and doubtless a present from the British to Ali Pasha early during the last century.

THE NAVAL OIL DEAL

GOVERNMENT'S RELATION TO PERSIAN COMPANY.

STATEMENT TO SHARE-HOLDERS.

Additional information concerning the Government's proposed acquisition of a controlling interest in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, with a view to securing adequate and reasonably cheap oil supplies for the navy in Eastern waters, was given at a meeting of the Company held in London on May 29, says the "Manchester Guardian." It appeared that the late Lord Strathcona, who was chairman of the directors, was the first to urge the purchase upon the Admiralty. The agreement has been attacked on the ground that the oil wells are not in British territory, but the present Chairman contends that the Company can meet the navy's requirements better than anybody else can.

With regard to the Government's right of veto over the decisions of the directors, it was explained that this will only be exercised in matters of general policy where national interests are at stake. It was also made known that the price to be paid by the Admiralty for its oil will be reduced automatically as the Company's profits increase.

Mr. C. W. Wallace, who presided, said that for some years before his death the late chairman, Lord Strathcona, held the view that it was absolutely essential for the safety of the Empire that the nation should secure the control of oilfields of sufficient extent and productiveness to meet at all times the navy's demands for oil fuel. From the time when it became certain that the Persian oilfields answered these requirements he spared no effort to impress his view on the authorities and to assist in bringing about the arrangement which had now been consummated. Dealing with the financial agreement with the Government, the chairman said it provided that the Government should subscribe at par for £2,000,000 in ordinary shares and £1,000,000 in preference shares, one-fourth of which amounts would be payable on application and the balance in calls at not less than one month's notice, as and when required by the company. The object of the Government in taking that small amount of preference shares was that their holding might be slightly more than one-half of the total issued capital, in order that they might secure a voting majority.

AUTOMATIC REDUCTION OF PRICES.

As regards this contract (continued the chairman), I regret that I am not permitted to give any information as to the quantity of oil fuel which has been contracted for, nor as to the price to be paid for it, but it will, I think, suffice to say that the quantity is of a sufficient magnitude, and the term of years over which the contract extends sufficiently long, to justify this large additional outlay of capital, and that the price to be paid for the oil fuel is one that will give a remunerative return. I may, however, mention that the contract provides for an automatic reduction in prices down to an agreed minimum, to the equivalent of 25 per cent. of any profits earned by the company in excess of the amount required to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum upon the ordinary shares. As you will have seen from the new clauses which it is proposed to incorporate in the company's articles of association, the Government have taken power to be represented on the Board by two directors, who will have the right, subject to appeal to His Majesty's Government, of negating any resolution which may be proposed at a board or committee meeting but I am pleased to tell you that we hold a letter from His Majesty's Government stating that they do not propose to make use of this right of veto except in regard to matters of general policy—such as questions which may affect the foreign, naval, or military policy of the Government, sale of the company's undertaking or change of the company's status, control of new exploitation, sales of crude or fuel oil or exceptional sales which might endanger the due fulfilment of current Admiralty contracts—and that their interference, if any, in the ordinary administration of the company as a commercial concern will be strictly limited to the minimum necessary to secure these objects. The chairman next referred to further developments which had led him to the conclusion that it was desirable immediately to embark upon a much larger programme of work than was anticipated when the company was once formed. With regard to the arrangements made with the Government, those present would, he thought, agree that they were extremely satisfactory from the points of view of both parties. From the Government's point of view the arrangements ensured a certain supply of a large portion of the Navy's requirements of oil fuel, of a quality eminently suitable for Naval purposes, from an absolutely independent British company—conditions which it would be quite impossible for the Government to secure at the moment in any other direction, either within the British Empire or from any other British-controlled company.

POLITICAL ASPECTS.

The political aspect of the question might, he thought, be separated under three heads—viz., (1) Danger of damage to their properties by the local tribes; (2) possible need for protection by the Indian Army; and (3) possible complications with other Powers. As to the first, the company's relations with the chiefs and the tribes in the districts in which their work was being carried on had always been most friendly, and in their opinion there was little, if any, reason for uneasiness on that score. It was also to be recollected that the Persian Government and the chiefs of the local tribes were interested pecuniarily in the success of the company. As regarded the second pos-

sibility—which could, of course, only arise in the event of serious menace to their properties—all he need say was that they would have every right to expect protection from the British Government, no matter whether they were or were not financially interested in the undertaking. Therefore the political responsibilities of the Government would not in that respect be in the least increased by the step which they were now taking. The third point was one that it was scarcely in his province to deal with, but this concession was granted thirteen years ago—long before the Anglo-Russian Convention was conceived—and consequently it was in no way governed by the spheres laid down by that Convention. Referring to press comments, the chairman said there was no oilfield within the British Empire capable of yielding more than a very small proportion of the supplies required by the British Navy, and there was any certainty that one would ever be found, and for the Government to risk the loss of the Persian supplies on the off-chance of sufficient oil being produced at some future time within the Empire by companies under British control would be a very grave mistake, particularly in view of the fact that the Navy's needs were immediate and could not await the uncertainties of the future.

Speaking of their resources, the Chairman said that on two fields alone they had proved 3½ miles of oil territory, in which it should be practicable to drill some 400 wells at a distance of 500 feet apart. Several other fields in close proximity had also been favourably reported upon by their geologists, and they proposed to start drilling further wells.

Resolutions in favour of increasing the capital of the company and altering the articles of association with a view to the issue to the Government of ordinary shares for £2,000,000 were passed.

LARGENESS OF EXISTENCE.

SIR OLIVER LODGE'S VIEWS.

"The Largeness of Existence" was the subject of an address given recently by Sir Oliver Lodge at the Sparkbrook Men's Meeting, Birmingham, and reported by the "Birmingham Daily Post." "It was a thing which continually impressed itself upon him in his studies, he said, the largeness and comprehensiveness of existence. He did not mean merely the size of the universe, though that, when they comprehended it, was quite appalling, for it seemed to be infinite. They must be impressed, too, with the smallness and insignificance of the planet on which we lived, and the smallness of men, and yet of the magnitude of man inasmuch as these worlds had been apprehended by him, and as he was one of those for whom these worlds, or this world at any rate, possibly existed. As there was no boundary to space, so he could conceive no end to time.

THE WORLD'S BEAUTY.

"The more one looked into the world the more beautiful it was. It was a revelation of the magnificence of the mind that had conceived it and brought it into being, for it was impossible to imagine that all these things originated without being conceived in a mind. When man created a work of art if often fell short of his conception of it. He wondered if this world were at all inferior to what the Creator would have liked to produce? The answer to that question was not an easy one. The inequalities, the pains, the suffering, the diseases, the faults, the sins, the crimes, were they part of the Divine conception? Were they all brought into existence as part of the plan? It was difficult to say 'Yes,' it was difficult to say 'No.' The answer was contained in the words 'free will.'"

"One might venture to say it would have been easy for the Creator to produce a perfect world, a world that was bound to go right, so long as He was content with a mechanical world, but He had higher conceptions than that. He had a conception of producing beings akin to Himself, beings with free will and power of choice, ability to go wrong as well as to go right. It was worth the cost for the destiny of man. Where man had not spoiled the face of the world it was very beautiful, and where man lived he had the power to make it beautiful if only he would exert himself and realise that it was his duty and privilege.

"Men did make beautiful works of art now, but they made also horrid slums. Beauty was a thing to which we in this country were far too blind. It was one of the attributes of God. All this was comprehended in the largeness and fullness of existence. One way in which it was revealed to us was through our senses. They gave us some understanding, but we had to ek it out by intuition and by mental grasp and study, and by making use of the intuitions and inspirations of great men.

"When one came to higher things—the mind, the soul, the spirit—the senses utterly failed to tell anything. We had got hold of a glimmering of them by higher faculties. That knowledge was growing. It was only in its infancy; it could hardly be called knowledge; it was groping.

SOMETHING BEYOND MAN.

"It was not common-sense, he held, to suppose that man was the highest organism in creation. Was it likely that in the universe there was nothing higher than man? If they once crossed the boundary above man there was no stopping until they got to God.

"If anyone asked them," concluded Sir Oliver, "as people sometimes did, to prove the existence of God he should say, 'Don't attempt it.' They could not prove it. As Tennison said, there was nothing worthy of proving that could be proved. But let them ask if they thought man was the highest intelligence in the whole of the universe. If the questioner once admitted there was a higher being than man they had got him. They could not stop after that.

The Madras Government have determined to set aside at least one Central Jail for habitual convicts. This policy will be carried further so as to provide completely for the separation of habituals from first offenders, and also for the gradual provision of separate sleeping accommodation for prisoners of all classes, with a view to preventing the inevitable contamination of one prisoner by another which results from their hearing together in common wards.

SIR E. CARSON IN ULSTER.

MORE MAUSER RIFLES TO BE PURCHASED.

"WE ARE NOW UNCONQUERABLE."

On June 2, Sir E. Carson addressed a meeting of the East Belfast Women's Unionist Association, held in the Willowfield Hall. The large building was thronged to its utmost capacity.

Mr. Hanna, K.C., moved and the Rev. Dr. Wright (Presbyterian) seconded a resolution pledging the members of the Association to use their utmost endeavours to defeat Home Rule. The resolution was agreed to with acclamation, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Sir E. Carson said that when he arrived on Saturday he came with the certain assurance that he would not have to make a speech. I came here for action, he went on, and instantly there came from the back of the hall the shrill cry "You are a traitor to women." A rush was made for the interrupter, and she was summarily ejected amidst some disturbance.

Sir Edward proceeded: The time has come when, so far as we are concerned in Ulster, we have to make all our final arrangements for the final scene. The one thing that has struck me more than anything else since I have been in Ulster on this visit is the great increase—if increase was possible—of the enthusiasm of our people, their determination, their relentless courage, and their desire to see this question settled once for all to the satisfaction of the whole province. There are some who are foolish enough to think that because this bill, this horrible, detestable, and unchristian thing, had passed the third reading in the House of Commons, therefore we must be in some way affected. We care nothing about the tricks of Governments, or their evasions, or their coalitions. We are united, men and women, and it is upon our own right arms that we are going to rely. (Cheers.) I do not believe it made one pin's difference to you whether this bill passed the House of Commons or not. As has often been said, "It may pass the House of Commons, but it will never pass Postdown." (Laughter and cheers.)

"ULSTER WILL REMAIN FREE."

"We are getting towards the climax, in which it is to be decided whether we are to be allowed to remain as loyal citizens of the United Kingdom, or are, as a reward of our loyalty, to be held down as a conquered province. All I can say is, whichever way it eventuates—and if I were to express my own opinion I should say we are now unconquerable—(loud cheers)—I tell the Government for you to-day, as I have told them often, 'You may do what you like on paper and in an Act of Parliament. Ulster, in spite of you, will remain free.' (Cheers.) We stand to-night in a position of great peril. Let nobody refuse to look at the reality of the situation. We stand to receive the reward of our loyalty by being driven out. We stand confronted with a position unparalleled in history. We stand the victims of treachery and of trickery. It was not trickery and treachery but good faith and honour, that made our race what it is. Let the Government come and try and I believe the men who will be handed down as rebels will not be ourselves, but the Government who sullied the pages of our history with the darkest story that has ever been told. I never felt more confident of my cause than I do this evening. I know that the Government now in office mean to stay there if they can. That great exponent of political and other honesty—(laughter)—Mr. Lloyd George made a speech to-day, in which he declared that nothing had happened or was likely to happen which would render it necessary for the nation to lose the services of the great and intelligent Government now in office. Nothing will teach these barnacles a lesson. (Laughter.)

"I AM GOING TO HAVE MORE MAUSERS."

After a reference to the result of the Ipswich election—"I was with honour and without a bribe," Sir E. Carson expressed the conviction that if Ministers went to the country to-morrow there was not one who would not be relegated to the obscurity from which he originally emerged. "There was a time," he went on, "when I bore many sneers—not that they had much effect upon me—about wooden guns. Now the reproach against me is not that I have behind me wooden guns, but they say, 'How dare you have Mausers?' Well, I can only say that I always intended to have them, and if they would like a little more information, I tell them, from day to day, with all their feet and their other preparations I am going to have more Mausers.—(Great cheering.)

ALL PAST OFFERS REJECTED.

They might not be very far away from taking such decisive action as might be necessary to assert their rights, and he wished to say candidly that he had had little faith in the Amending Bill. We have, he declared, been waiting patiently to see it, and I am inclined to think that when it is produced we will find nothing more than the putrid skeleton of some past rejected offer. I tell the Government this, that if they are going to resurrect their past offers they may as well let them rest in peace in their coffins. No one longs for peace more than I do, but it must be peace with honour. (Cheers.) Unless we get a peace that will preserve to us those civil and religious liberties which we have inherited and which we have deserved to maintain from our conduct in the past, I shall not hesitate, whatever be the sacrifice, to tell our men—"Walk into action." (Loud cheers.) The maintenance of peace lies not with us, but with the Government. What we are doing we are not doing for pleasure or parade. We mean to keep what we have,

and the body of men who can take it from us have not yet been born. (Renewed cheers.) So my watchword to-night is—"Be ready," and I say again "Be ready." We cannot trust this Government. While we were holding our peaceful meetings they were planning to provoke you into riot and rebellion by a plot one of the most nefarious concoctions of which any Government was ever guilty. We try to realise the obligations resting upon us as a free people. Let us insist upon maintaining our heritage, and God will defend the right. (Loud cheers.)

EXPLORATION OF PERU.

NEW AMERICAN EXPEDITION.

The Royal Geographical Society has received particulars of an important scientific expedition which is being despatched to Southern Peru under the joint auspices of Yale University and the National Geographic Society, Washington. The objects of the expedition are partly geographical exploration and partly investigation of the archaeological problems in which this part of South America abounds. Botanical, zoological, and meteorological research work will also be carried out.

The expedition is under the leadership of Professor Hiram Bingham, and is a continuation on a large scale of explorations in which he has been engaged for some years past. A numerous staff includes Mr. H. E. Gregory, Silliman Professor of Geology in Yale University, and Mr. G. F. Eaton, Curator of Osteology in the Peabody Museum. It is anticipated that the expedition will last two years, and a novel feature of the plans is that the scientific staff will not take the field until the region which they are to investigate has been explored and mapped by the survey party. Some of the members of the survey party have already sailed, and others will shortly follow. The scientific staff expect to join them in the early part of next year.

The particular part of Peru which is to be embraced by the expedition's labours lies on the eastern edge of the great Andean plateau, and includes the Cordillera Vilcabamba, with portions of the Apurimac and Urubamba watersheds. Though extending over a distance of about 150 miles, with snow-capped peaks rising to a height of 20,000 feet, the Cordillera Vilcabamba is a section of the Andes which is very little known. The range is very difficult of access, and thus has been selected at various times as a place of refuge by the ancient peoples of Peru. Several groups of ruins are known to exist among the mountains, but have still to be examined; the existence of others is reported, and altogether the region provides a particularly attractive area in which to study the problems of man's origin and distribution in South America.

DOCTOR'S PROMISE TO A DYING GIRL.

FALSE CERTIFICATE.

A remarkable story of a doctor's promise to a dying girl was told to the General Medical Council when Dr. Alexander Girvan of Palace-street, Buckingham-gate, S.W., appeared before the council on a charge of giving a false death certificate—an offence for which he was fined £10 and £10 costs at Westminster last December.

The case arose out of the death of a domestic servant, and the doctor's explanation to the council was that, believing the girl's story of a recurrence of appendicitis and her denial that an illegal operation had been performed, he suppressed a material fact in order to save her honour and to keep a promise to her on her deathbed that he would not tell her relatives. He confessed then he was guilty of a grave indiscretion. The certificate which he gave attributed death to appendicitis primarily and secondarily to peritonitis and heart failure, but Dr. Spilsbury stated that death was the result of an illegal operation.

The medical officers of the Western Dispensary, Rochester-row, sent an appeal to the council not to erase their colleague's name from the register.

Sir Donald Macalister, the president, said the council took the gravest view of the offence, but in regard to the punishment Dr. Girvan had already received, they suspended their judgment until the November Sessions, when he would be required to produce evidence from medical men and others that in the interval his professional conduct had been without reproach.

MISTRESS AND MAID IN FRANCE.

A DIALOGUE AND AN EXAMPLE.

"Is Madame going to-day to the Magasins du Louvre?"

No, Madame was not going shopping to-day, why the question?

"Because if Madame were going to the shop, or when she does, would she kindly order for the maid a parasol exactly like her own?" Such a query (writes a Paris correspondent) sounds rather astonishing to the English mistress. But is not so very astonishing over here. It is simply a little incident illustrative of the difference in the attitude of mistress and maid in France and England. The parasol referred to was a simple, inexpensive one, though remarkably pretty and smart. The next time the mistress went that way she duly chose and ordered home a parasol exactly like her own, which the maid duly received and paid for, not forgetting to thank her mistress warmly for the trouble she had taken. And she further showed her gratitude by working doubly well in the week; and then went forth, proud and happy with her bright new parasol, the replica of the one her mistress carried on Sunday. Why not? In well-ordered French households it is the *entente cordiale* between masters and servants which makes the servant problem in France so much less poignant than in England. When a day or two previously the mistress had expressed her objection to a collarless blouse and a newly adopted style of coiffure the maid had accepted the reproof and made the desired changes with the same obliging good temper which the mistress had shown in regard to the parasol.

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LONDON POLICE-COURTS.

METHODS OF LONDON MAGISTRATES.

A SEARCH

"The Times" publishes a serious indictment of the present police-court system in London by a woman correspondent who for many years has made a close study not only of the courts but, as a prison visitor, of the immediate effects of the practice of these courts.

The Criminal Justice Administration Bill, which will shortly come on for third reading, says the article, should mark an epoch in the education of criminals. The clause under which offenders between 16 and 21 may be committed to Borstal institutions for two years' training and subjected to after-supervision for one year provides time and scope for the possible building up of the character and capabilities of offenders and of affecting their physique. But the application of these provisions depends upon the discretion of the magistrate, and the good the Act can do will be practically nullified unless the wretched condition of the police-courts is first investigated and set right.

With the police magistrates lie the fates of nearly all the young criminals and of a large majority of the others. The sentences of these courts may not exceed one year, but such sentences cover the vast army of thieves, prostitutes, "drunk and disorderlies," which make up the under-world—the unseen, ever-present under-world—on which London is built. If ordinary common-sense is applied to the matter it might be thought that the magistrates appointed to deal with this population would be chosen for their knowledge of its social conditions, insight—rather important assets for men in whose world lies the one chance for the possible rehabilitation of the prisoner, or for the effectual removal of a canker from the community. Instead you find stipendiaries mainly chosen for the technical legal knowledge held needful for the handling of the bigger crimes that come before them, but unessential for the manipulation of the lesser offences with which their main work is concerned. And you find many other things—abuses, negligence, ignorance, sometimes injustice, and everywhere a system so rotten and unworthy that the best magistrate in the world would suffer by it.

A TYPICAL DAY.

Perhaps the best way to convey these facts is to describe a typical morning at the courts, taken from notes jotted down from experience at several of them, on Mondays—the fullest days, because of Saturday's offenders.

The court is said to open at 10. I arrive. The magistrate is half an hour late. Meanwhile the entrance hall fills with an indescribably low population; the prisoners, on bail, their friends, the ragged, ragged, deplumed loafers who count the courts as their theatre and come to look on and laugh. It is a cosmopolitan crowd; there are bearded Jew shop-keepers, and half-caste girls, thick-lipped and feathered; rouged and powdered Frenchwomen, talking in voluble undertones to evil-looking, well dressed little men; under-sized turf-men, tattered mothers with crying babies in their arms; drunken "ladies" in torn sailor hats champagne old comrades, smart girls of the town in awful plumage, exchanging understanding looks everywhere, like little birds of prey; shabby, tawdrier editions of them, some getting older. They stand huddled together—the prisoners on bail in a long queue outside; the rest everywhere in the hall, talking to them and to each other, now and again moved on by the policeman. Here and there a woman cries—generally a mother whose daughter is about to be charged. This is the "Under-world," and its assembly here has a serious drawback. For the halls of the courts are the clubs in which old criminals and young criminals are sure to meet—in which girls who have served their first sentences again fall in with the associates who got them into mischief, and probably will do the same again; there, in short, is one of the chief sources of their terrible difficulties, "the in-and-outers," who know few months in their lives in which they are not back in prison for short terms.

At about 10.30 the magistrate arrives. The crowd somehow resolves itself into the witnesses, seated on a bench, and into the loafing "public"—the "pals" and relations, who fill the two benches or so assigned to them, and make a running comment on the verdicts, none too edifying to hear. Applications taken the real day's business begins. The number of cases dealt with in one hour is at the lowest average 30, at the fullest 60; about 40 to 50 is the common average.

THE COMMON ROUND.

Prostitute after prostitute, thief after thief, drunkard and vagabond, vagabond and drunkard, they come—shot as it were into the dock by the bang of the gavel, and out again—with a "Five shillings, or five days"; "Forty shillings or a month," or the like; no more time in between than is necessary for the constables' mumbled evidence and the "Have you any questions to ask?" abruptly thrown at the prisoner's head, hardly ever understood, and never explained, except by the inadequate gavel. Most of the prisoners, many of whom seem weak-minded, give the matter up; some, ignorant of any difference between questions and statements, take the occasion to make a counter-statement, and are summarily silenced; others abuse the constable; none are listened to.

This may seem right to the jaded magistrate, who knows what is certainly true—namely all the counter-statements are lies; but he runs the danger of missing the few grains of truth possibly among them—and at all events, he makes the chance allowed the prisoner into a farce. For instance, a beggar who was to have 4s. 11d. upon him accounted of this, and said only 11d. was begged; this was probably mendacious, but no note of it all and he got the shillings or five days? usually awarded; again, a prostitute, about the case of whose second conviction there was a woman for whom the police made, because she had gone for

a long time unconvicted—was sentenced, without further investigation; while a young girl, evidently a hardened "bad lot," making signals to a friend in court, was merely sent back to her mother, though she would most likely have worked havoc in the country village where she lived and a chosen home would have been far better for her.

THE PRISONER'S PAST.

Nor is due care taken as to the investigation of the prisoner's past. An offender is sentenced on the previous convictions found against him only in the court where he is tried, so that he may pose, as he often does, as a repentant first offender, when, as a matter of fact, he has been constantly convicted in other courts; or he may get a severe sentence on account of previous charges at the one court, when his record at others is a blank one. It should be possible to discover these facts, not only through police-court records, where false names complicate the issues, but through inquiries among the police, to whom these veterans are familiar. This might help in the inequality and inadequacy of the sentences.

This inadequacy is, on other counts, surprising to the uninitiated and seems generally directed by one cause—nervousness about property. No doubt the very complicated machinery of the law involved in the treatment of theft is also to blame. Yet this hardly applies to the countless petty cases of thieving which form the majority of those dealt with here, and it seems as if it were this nervousness which makes the magistrate spend time and care over such cases, while those of other crimes are scamped and hurried over. And dishonesty is dealt with more severely than any other offence. A poor but respectable man, unknown to the police, in a fit of drunkenness kicks and damages a tradesman's door and gets a fine of 10s. and 5s. damages, or 10 days; a woman who pawned her landlord's blankets because she and her family were starving (first offence) got 14 days; a man who lived upon the earnings of bad girls and should have been sent up to sessions and flogged as well as imprisoned only got six months' hard labour.

TONE OF THE COURTS.

The whole tone of these courts is wrong. Of course, there are refreshing exceptions, notably in three of the courts I have visited. But the prisoners too often serve the stipendiary magistrates as a source of amusement. He is expected to raise a laugh, and he raises it with such effect on one occasion that the bench placed for the public with the giggles of some disreputable girls who were there watching proceedings. Nor does it seem obvious that any purpose is served by expending sarcasm upon a man who has attempted suicide—one unknown in the courts and evidently ashamed of being there—of whose circumstances the magistrate knew nothing, so that his words remained unjustified. There is here a fatal lack of imagination, not to say of a sincerely charitable standard. If, indeed, there were not this lack, no magistrate would so unconcernedly give out one short sentence after another; he would know that in the case of young people he was merely bestowing the prison taint without either deterring or reforming them; that, in the case of the older ones, he was only strengthening their prison habit and helping them to be centres of infection.

And there is another, all-important way in which his unimaginativeness works mischief. A sullen, bewildered girl of 16 or 17 is put into the dock, sometimes for the first time, sometimes not. Her offence and her previous term of probation or conviction are chronicled. "Will you consent to go into a home?" asks the magistrate. She hesitates, bewildered. To her a "home" is the worst bough of all, much sorer than prison, and often she is not far wrong. She thinks of six months as an eternity of misery and tyranny; and there is seldom anyone to explain to her that the choice of the home will ensure kindness and benefits to her career. But the magistrate knows nothing of all this—he cannot wait, and the girl invariably answers "No," and is given a month or so in prison, usually to her permanent demoralization.

THE MISSION WOMEN.

This is where the Police Court Mission woman should come in—and sometimes she does. But the word "sometimes" is in itself condemnation. The truth is that the Police Mission women, who are also in nearly every case the probation officers, are oftenest people of quite a wrong order—devoid of vocation and of education, and what is more important, of refinement. The appointment of the missionaries rests with the London Diocesan Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society and the Reformatory and Refuge Union; that of the probation officers with the Home Office. The magistrate has generally no time to do anything but save trouble by accepting their judgments. They are much too seldom in the courts, where they should be in regular attendance, and where they could do so much. It should indeed be part of their curriculum to visit the women in their cells before they "come up" and after their sentences; but this is not usually done unless at the magistrate's request, and a valuable means of influence is lost. The good they can do is notable in one special court, where they are present throughout the proceedings, the magistrate sending them, as occasion arises, to do what they can to advise girls about homes, or else to see what can be done for the families of those convicted. There is another essential duty of the mission women, which they seem strangely to neglect, yet it deeply affects women prisoners, many of them young ones. In the case of "remands," sent back from the courts to prison till further inquiries are made, the few days of remand are the mis-

sion woman's chance of getting to know the case, inquiring into her circumstances, and sending up to the magistrate such information and recommendations as should materially influence his verdict. But the mission women never come near their remand cases in the prison, in spite of their power to do so. The "remands" are left to the lady visitors and to the prison workers. And the word of these, who do know the cases, weighs as nothing against that of the mission women who have never seen the girl before she comes to court.

REMEDIES

How far are these abuses curable without a revolution? There are certain remedies that might be applied at once—that are already applied in one or two of the better courts. For these evils are chiefly born of congested courts.

(a) Why do not the magistrates more extensively use their power to remand a case for a day or two? Instead of hurrying through 40 or 50 convictions on insufficient facts on a Monday, why do they not give short remands, distributing their cases throughout the week? It would give them harder work daily instead of one strenuous day and then a few easy days and shorter hours, but it would be to the benefit of the prisoners. There exist a few conscientious stipendiaries who constantly thus remand their cases because the evidence collected is unsatisfactory or because (as in one case of a lad under probation) the probation officer was not in court. Yet they get through all their cases in due season.

(b) Why not also use the power to send up offenders, wherever possible, to sessions, putting them under probation while they wait—a course which would serve to relieve congestion?

(c) Again, why not make fuller use of the First Offenders' Act, which serves as a deterrent without fixing the stigma of conviction, and of the Act for the Feeble-minded? Could not the Act for the Inebriate also be made more practicable? And would not the freer employment of all these measures help to clear the prisons of the uneducatable? As for the clauses in this new Bill which deal with commitment to Borstal institutions, the proper application of them should effect a real movement forward—should touch that most complicated prison question, so much talked of, so little understood, the question of classification. For if the magistrate has the power to send to these institutions delinquents between the ages of 16 and 21 the number of the more respectable of such cases, there will be increased, and there will no longer arise the difficulty that there are too few of the better sort to make it possible to treat them apart. The right administration of all these acts would considerably diminish the unmitigated evil of short sentences, and would leave the prisons mainly free for such as were undergoing long sentences, who would then stand some chance of being trained and taught a trade with which, later, to start life again.

A separate hall for prisoners on bail and the preservation of young persons from idle listening at police-courts, if possible of all persons except by permission, may sound like counsels of perfection, but would prevent a great deal of corruption. Little reporters' boys of 14 or 15 could at all events wait in some clerk's office instead of learning about every sort of evil, as they do when attending in the courts.

In America the charity and insight of such magistrates is regarded as one of their principal qualifications. Why should it not be so here? Some knowledge of the class they deal with, of the minds and circumstances of the poor and feeble-minded, some proof of the power of sound and sympathetic judgment, should at least be required of them. Legal attainments are doubtless also necessary. But the work of the magistrates who deal with smaller offences is social rather than legal, and such attainments in their case should be of only secondary importance. Their posts are generally awarded them on account of professional services not necessarily connected with the class they are to deal with. Is this advisable? And should not their appointment be made by some permanent advisory body, including, if this might be, the Lord Chief Justice and the Attorney-General? It is time that something should be done. For with the police-court magistrates it rests to destroy the real benefits of the excellent new Act before the public, or of any Act dealing with criminals that the future may provide.

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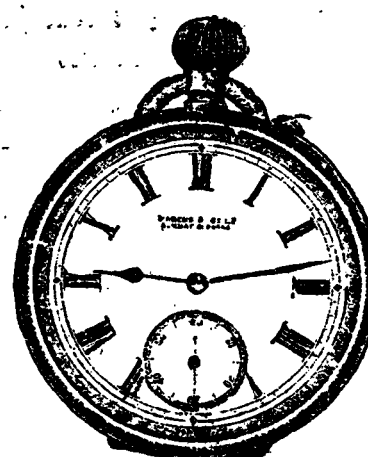
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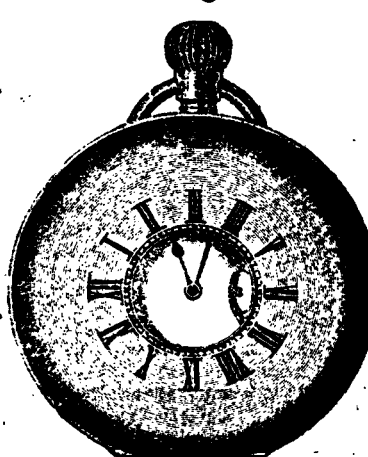
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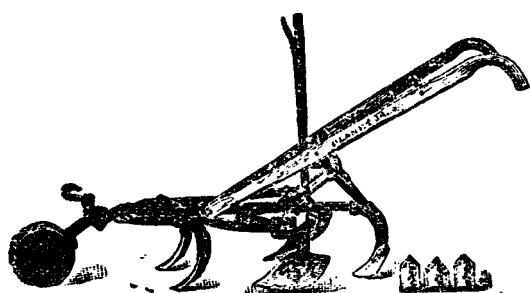
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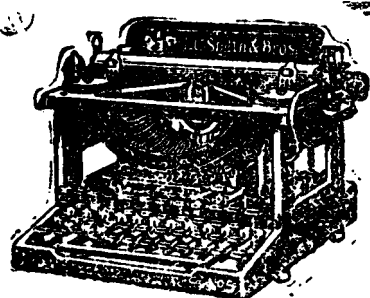


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